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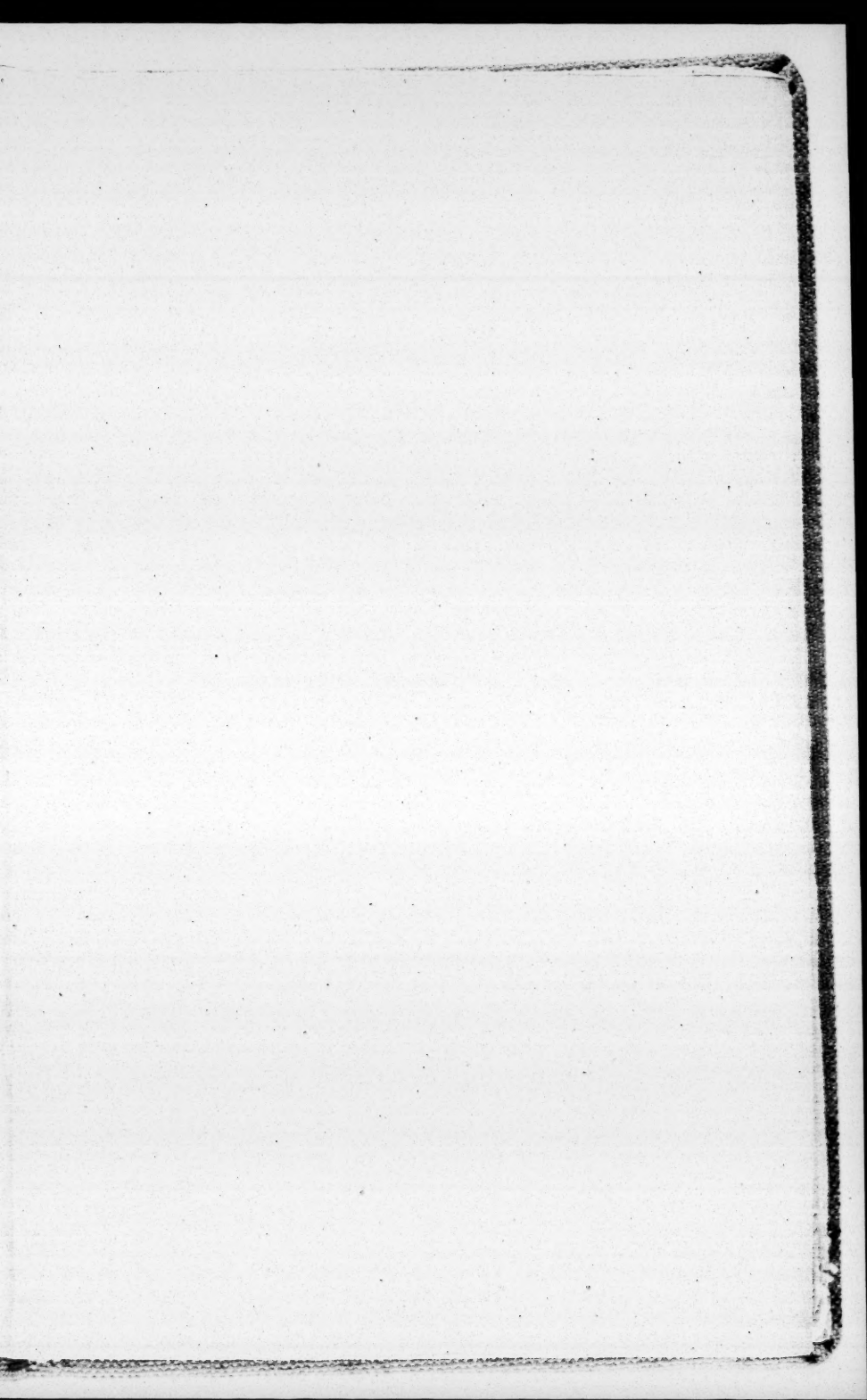
Established by James Hosmer Penniman, Yale 1884

In Memory of his Parents

James Lanman Penniman, Yale 1853

Maria Davis Hosmer

1147-1150



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LA GRAMMATICA

DI M. SCIPIO LENTULO

*Napolitano da lui in latina lingua Scritta,
& hora nella Italiana, & Inglese
tradotta da H. G.*

AN ITALIAN GRAMMER

WRITTEN IN LATIN BY SCI-
pio Lentulo a Neapolitane: And tur-
ned into Englishe by Hen-
ry Grantham.



*Imprinted at London by Thomas Vautrollier
for William Barton.*

1587.

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TO THE RIGHT VERTVOVS
MYSTRES MARY AND MY-
SRES FRANCYS BERKELEY
daughters to the Right hono-
rable Henry Lord Berkeley.



I Doe weighe amongst other your ver-
tuous dispositions, the good inclinations
you haue, and the great endencurs you
use towards th'attaining of the Italia
tonge: And halthough mine ability doth
not answer my good will to further you
as I wishe, being the least able of many: yet seing wherein
I may be an helpe to your studies, to shorten your tra-
uelles that otherwaies might be long: I thought good
rather to doe some thing therein my selfe, thē you should
waite th'opportunitie of some other, that (with art
peradventure) might euery waye be better able for
the same then I am. And therefore meeting with an Ita-
lian Grammer, written in latin by one Scipio Lentulo
a Neapolitane: I toke vpon me after I had perused
the same (to myne auayle) to turne it for your behoofe
into English: as a very necessary booke (in my concept)
for all suche as are studious of th' Italian tongue: for

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therein all the rules that may serue for the better understandinge of that tonge, are so well set forth, and in so good order disposed, with so apt examples, and with that breuitie and facilitie, as none other written before of that matter in any tonge that I haue seene, as I haue seene diuerse, is (in my indgement) comparable vnto it, Now suche as it is, rudely attired with this englishe habit, I betake vnto your fauorable acceptance as a token of the dutifull good wil I beare vnto you. And as a pledge of the seruice and dutie I owe to your parentes. And so humble I take my leaue. the 4. of December
1574.

Yours wholly at commandement
Henry Grantham.





Of the Letters.

The letters whiche the Italians vse , are twenty.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, V, Z.

These are deuided in to vouelles, *A, E, I, O, V*: & into consonantes, which are the rest.

Howbeit , *H* is no letter : but a signe of aspiration , or drawing of the breathe.

But *V* , is sometimes a consonant : as in these wordes . *Vénere*, Venus : *Verità*, Truthe : *Virtù*, Vertue : *Vità*, Lyfe.

The like is *I*, for although the letter *G* , be added to words , that with the latins do begin with *Iu* or *Ia* , *Io* or *Ie* : as in *Giouanni* , Iohne : *Giusto* Iust : *Giesà*, Iesus : *Giàsone*, Iason : yet in pronouncing of the latter vouel the sounde is onely harde And the first consonant by that means is in reason conceiued.

Of the vse of the Letters.

First of letters are framed syllables , and of syllables are made wordes , and that of diuerse diuersly.

Vouelles may be put in the beginning, midst, and ende of a worde: as dothe appeare by this worde, *Amore*, Loue.

But cōsonantes are set, either in the beginning, or in the midst of a worde, and in th' ende very seldom, as hereafter is shewed.

Further many consonantes are put in syllables, before other consonantes: as *B*, before *R*, in *brève* in bryefe: *T énebre*, Darknesse: *Libro*, a Booke. And before *L*, as in *Oblio*, Forgeatfulnesse: *Obliquo*, Croked: *Obligò*, Bonde or duty.

C before *R*, as in *Crudele*, Cruell: *Crèdo*, I beleue: And before *L*, as in *Clamòre*, Clamour or crying out: *Inclito*, Renowned: *Inclinato* and *Inchinato*, Inclined: *Concludo* and *Conchiudo*, I conclude: sò *Conclusione* and not *Conchiusione*, is rightly saide:

D before *R*, as in *Dritto*, Right: *Padre*, a Father: *Madre*, a Mother: *Ladro*, a Theefe.

F before *R*, as in *Frutto*, Frute: *Fratello*, a Brother: *Fraude*, Fraude or deceipte.

G before *N*, as in *Benigno*, benigne: *ordigno*, an instrument: *Ingegno*, wyt: *Lamagna*, Almaigne: *Compagno*, a companion. And before *R*, as in *Gratia*, grace or fauour: *Gràto*, thankfull: *gràue*, graue. And before *L*, as in *Gloria*, glorie: *Consiglio*, Counsaile.

P before *R*, as in *Prègio*, the price: *Sèmpre*, always: *Prudente*, Prudent: *Lèpre*, a hare. And before *L*, as

OF THE LETTERS.

7

as in *Contèmplo*, I do contemplate, or beholde diligently: *Multiplico*, I do multiply.

S before *B*, as in *Sbassamèto*, an imbasing: *Sbandito*, a banished man. And before *C*, as in *Scacciàto*, put away: *Nasco*, I spring or am borne: *Pasco*, I feede. And before *D*, as in *Sdegno*, anger or disdain: *Sdrucito*, ryppte. And before *F*, as in *Sfacendato*, vnoccupied: *Sfodrato*, drawne or vnsheathed (as a sworde). And before *G*, as in *Sgomento*, I feare: *Sganno*, I do deliuer from decepte. And before *L*, as in *Sleale*, vnfaithfull: *Slegato*, vnbounde. And before *M*, as *Smembrato* dismembred: *Smorto*, pale or wanne. And before *N*, as in *Snèrno*, to debilitate or make feeble: *Snello*, nymble: *Snodo*, I doe vnknitte. And before *P*, as in *Spirito*, a spirite: *Speranza*, hope. And before *Q*, as in *Squalido*, sluttishe: *Squame*, the skale of a fishe. And before *R*, as in *Sregolato*, vnruled. And before *T*, as in *Studio*, studye.

T before *R*, as in *Tremo*, I tremble: *Tronco*, the stumpe or stem of a tree: *Tranquillità*, tranquillitye or rest.

But the letter *Z*, neither goeth before, neither yet followeth an other consonant in one selfe syllable.

Further, touching that whiche belongethe to the letters, it is very necessary to knowe, by what reason the letters consonantes are doubled in a worde: the whiche I will shewe by order of the

letters as briefly as I can, that therby the same may the more easely be committed to memory.

B. therefore is doubled in these wordes, *Dubbio*, a doubt: *Dèbbo*, I ought, also *Deggio*: *Sabbia* grauell: *Scabbia*, the skabbe: *Abbete*, a fyr tree: *Habbia* he hathe, and also *Haggia*: *Robba*, gooddes, & it is sayd *Rubare*, to steale: But *Labbro*, a lippe: *Fabbro*, a carpenter: *Libbro*, a booke: *Ebbro*, drōke: maye either be written thus, or with a single *B*. It is also doubled in the thirde personnes singular and plurall of the preter imperfectense of the subiunctiue mode: as *Amerèbbe* & *Amerèbbono*, *Valerèbbe* & *Valerèbbono*, *Leggerèbbe* & *Leggerèbbono*, *Vdirèbbe* & *Vdirèbbono*: that is, he shold loue, they should loue, he should be worth, they should be worth: he should reade, they shold reade: he should heare, they should heare. Againe it is doubled in this worde *Obbietto*, whiche is also saide *Oggetto*, that is, the obiect. Also in many verbes, which are compound with the preposition *Ad*, changing the letter *D*, into *B*, wherwith the simple wordes do begine, as *Abbàrbaglio*, that is, I doe dafell: *Abbraccio*, I do embrace: There is excluded *Abòndo*, that is, I doe abounde: & *Abandono*, I doe forsake.

C is doubled in these wordes, whiche are taken from the latin, hauing the letter *X*, in the first syllable: and of *excellens*, is made *Eccellente*, of *excepto*, *Eccètto*, and of *exceptio*, *Eccèttione*. And in these wordes

wordes *Occhio*, an eye : *Ginocchio*, a knee : which haue in the plurall *Occhi*, & *Ginocchi* : so *Finocchio*, Fennell, & *Finocchi*. But here I will note by the waye, that the syllable *Chi*, is to be pronounced more mildely in those wordes, then in *Stocchi*, arming swordes : *Fiocchi*, lockes of heare or woll, the whiche hathe otherwise in the singular number *Stocco*, & *Fiocco*. But this manner of pronunciation, who can teache by writing? Further this letter is doubled in *Sacco* a sacke, *Giaccio* I lye, *Ghiaccio*, a frolte. Lykewise in verbes compound with the preposition *AD*, the letter *D* being changed in to *C*, as we saide of late of the letter *B*, as *Accolgo*, I doe welcome : *Accenno*, I doe nop. *Accoppio*, I doe cople. Lastly in verbes beginning with *RA*, as *Racconciare*, to reparaire : *Raccomandare*, to recomende.

Further, *D* is doubled in *Caddē*, which is the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, and thirde person singular, of the verbe *Cado* or *Caggio*, I fall : and in *Caddero*, which is of the plurall number. It is doubled also in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as are *Adduco*, I bring forth : *Addormo*, I fall on sleeper : *Addolcisco*, I do sweeten : So likewyse in the verbe *Raddolciscere*. There are that do double it also in the verbe *Tradduco*, but that is not allowed of with some.

Also, *F* is doubled in these wordes *Offesa*, *Officio* *Besse*, *Affanno*, and very many such like. Like-

wife in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Affermo*, I affirme: *Affretto*, I do make haste. The same is to be vnderstode of verbes compound with the preposition *DI*, as *Differisco*, *Diffido*, *Diffinisco*. And so likewise of many verbes, taking their originall from latin verbes that haue in the first syllable the preposition *OB*, *B*, being chaunged into *F*, in this wyse, *Offero*, *Offendo*, *Offusco*.

Besides, *G* is wont to be doubled, so often as *I* and *O*, or *I* & *A*, do meete together in a dipthonge, so that they make one syllable: as is seene in these wordes, *Saggio*, *Saggia*, sage or wyse, which haue in the plurall *Saggi* & *Sagge*. Here is to be noted that the letter *I* of this last worde *Saggè*, and suche like, is of very many wrongfully placed betweene *G* & *E*, to th'ende they maye saye *Saggie*, *Piaggie*, *Grèggie*: where they are to saye *Sagge*, wise, *Piagge*, Brymmes or Brinkes, *Grègge*, flockes. But contrary wyse when *I* and *O*, doe make two syllables, the *G* that goeth before them shalbe single, as *Prinilegio*, *Régio*, *Litigio*, *Vestigio*: we doe saye also *Dionigio* & *Dionigi*, Dennys, *Ambrogio* & *Ambrosio*. Neither is double *G*, written in those words, that do ende two wayes in *I*, as are *Parisi* & *Parigi*, Parrys, *Tuusi* and *Tuugi*, *Lùsi* and *Lùgi*, *Malagisi* and *Malaggi*. But it is doubled in those that come from the latin ending in *X*, as *Grexx*, from whence *Grègge* or *Grèggia*, poetically: from *Lex*, *Lègge*:
But

But from *Fex*, is made *Fèccia*, because the latine hath in the genitiue singular *Fecis*. And from *Rex*, is made *Re*, aswell in the singular as in the plurall number, although Poetes may say sometimes in the plural *Regi*. It is doubled also in certaine verbes ending in *Go*, as *Leggo*, *Corrèggo*, *Veggo*, & also *Veggio*. In fine, it is doubled in verbes compound with the preposition *AD*, such as are *Agghiaccio*, *Aggiungo*, *Agguaglio*, & *Aggiornarsi*.

There followeth *L*, which is founde double in these wordes, *Bèllo*, *Castèllo*, *Fratèllo*, *Fàllo*, *Canàllo*, *Metàllo*, and many such like. Further, it is found doubled in the thirde personnes singular of the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, in those verbes that are of the first and fourth coniugation, when in th'ende there is added an article, as *Amòllo Vàllo*. It is doubled also in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Allàrgo*, *Allènto*, *Allèggio*, *Alletto*, *Àllento*. The selfe same is donne in verbes wherevnto there is set before *Ra*, as is *Rallènto*, *Rallèggio*, *Rallùmo*. Also I will not omit how in prose the most parte doe vse to write, *Dello*, *Allo*, *Dàllo*, *Dèlli*, *Alli*, *Dalli*, *Della*, *Alla*, *Dàlla*, *Dèlle*, *Alle*, and *Dàlle*: for *De lo*, *A lo*, *Da lo*, *De li*, &c. as Poetes do write. But *Allui*, *Dallui*, & such like, I wolde not vse, although very many doe allowe of them.

As concerning the letter *M*, it is doubled in these wordes. *Dàmma*, *Epigramma*, *Fiàmma*, *Gemma*,

Gierusalemme, *Boème*. Also it is doubled when *M* is put to a verbe in the *nd* eas *Emmi*, it is to me: *Dammi*, giue me: *Fammi*, do me. Againe in the first personnes of the plurall number, of the preterperfecte of the indicatiue mode: As *Amammo*, we haue loued: *Valammo*, we haue bene worthe: *Leggammo*, we haue redde: *Vdimmo*, we haue harde: *Fummo*, we haue ben. Also in verbes compoūde with the preposition *AD*, as *Ammaestro*, I do teache: *Ammonisco*, I do Admonishe: *Ammiro*, I maruaile. We saye *Rammentare*, to call to remembrance.

Further, *N* is doubled in these noumes: *Donna*, *Madonna*, *Sonna*, *Anno*, *Affanno*, *Iuganno*, *Senno*, *Innocente*. It is doubled also in these wordes which are deriued from the latin noumes, wherein *M* goeth before *N*, as of *Somnus* *Sónno*, *Columna* *Colónna*, *Damnium* *Dánno*, *Scamnium* *Scánno*, *Autumnus* *Autónno*, & suche other like. It happeneth likewise so in the thirde personnes plurall, of the presente of the indicatiue mode, of verbes that in the first person are of one syllable: wherefore *Ho*, I haue, hath *Hanno*, they haue: *Sto*, I stande, hath *Stanno*, they stande: *Fo*, I doo or make, hath *Fanno*, They doo or make: *Do*, I giue, hath *Danno*, they giue. There is excepted *So* I am, which hath *Sónno* (They are) with a single *N*. The thirde personnes plurall of the future tense, in the indicatiue mode, haue also a double *N*, as *Ameranno*, they shall

shal loue, *Valer'anno*, they shalbe worth: *Legger'anno*, & *Uair'anno*. Lykewyse these preterperfectenses in the singular nomber shalbe writtē with double *N*, *Venni*, I haue come: *Venne* he hath come: *Tenni*, I haue hilde: *Tenne*, he hath hilde: in the plurall, *Vennero*, they haue come: *Ténnero*, they haue hilde. Againe in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Annottàr'si*. To waxe night: *Annidàr'si*, to be neasted: *Annuntio*, I do tell tydings: *Annullare*, to Adnull. Lastly it is doubled in verbes compounde with the preposition *In*, as *Imouare*, & *Innamoràr'si*.

Now followeth *P*, which is doubled in these wordes: *Zoppo*, lame: *Appetito*, an appetite: *Doppio*, double: *Coppia*, as *Unacoppia d'huomini da bene*, A couple of honest men: *Doppo* After, howbeit Poetes doe write *Dopo*. It is doubled also in these preterperfectenses: *Ruppi*, I haue broken: *Ruppe*, he hath broken: *Ruppero*, they haue broken, *Sèppi*, I haue knowne: *Sèppe*, he hath knowne: *Seppero*, they haue knowne. So *Sappia* I may knowe: *Sappiamo*, we may knowe: *Sappiate*, you may knowe, *Sappiano*, they maye knowe. Againe it is doubled in certaine nounes proper: as *Filippo*, *Aristippo*, *Egèsippo*, *Ippolito*, *Ippodamia*, *Giosèppe*. Also in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Approuo*, *Appare*. And in these that are compounde with *RA*, as *Rappòrto*, I report: *Rappello*, I repeale or call backe. And to conclude, in the verbe *Op-*

pòngo, I laye against.

Neither wil I ouerpasse the letter *Q*. for although it be not doubled in any worde, neuer thelesse in these wordes *Acqua*, water, *Acque* waters: *Giàcqui*, I haue layde: *Giàcque*, he hath layde: *Giàcquero*, they haue laide: & in like sorte of others that haue *C* before *Q*, it seemeth in the pronouncing to haue a sounde as though the *Q* were double. The same doth happen of these verbes *Nocqui*, I haue hurt: *Nocque*, he hath hurte: *Nocquero*, they haue hurte: *Nàcqui*, I haue bene borne: *Nàcque*, he hath bene borne: *Nacquero*, they haue ben borne: *Piàcqui*, I haue pleased: *Piacque*, he hath pleased: *Piacquero*, they haue pleased. Againe, in the verbes *Acquistò*, I gette: *Acqueto*, as *mi acqueto*, I do quiet me.

R is founde diuersly doubled in wordes: as first in verbes whose thirde personnes singular of the present tense in the indicatiue mode doe ende in *R*,e, suche as are *Soccorre*, he doth succour, *Abborre*, he doth abhorre: *Corre*, he runneth. There is excepted *Morre*, he dieth. It is furthermore doubled in verbes, out of whose middest, for elegancy of speache, there is taken awaye the syllable *Ne*, and *Glie*, which did go before the letter *R*, and another *R* added in their place: wherevpon, of *Tenerò* is made *Terrò*, I shall holde: of *Venerò* is made *Verrò*, I shall come: of *Coglierò* *Corrò*, I shall gather: *Cogliere*, *Corre*,
to

to gather: *Veneri*, *Verrei*, I should come: It is also doubled in these wordes, *Càrro*, a carre: *Térre*, a tower: *Térra*, *Arra*, *Orrendo*, which are noumes: and in verbes, as *Nàrro*, I shewe: *Atterro*, I cast to the ground: *Serro*, I shutte: *Afferro*, I grype or holde fast: *Sotterro*, I put in to the ground. Lastly in verbes compoūde with the preposition *A D*, as *Arrestarsi*, to be arrested: *Arriçchio*, I doe hazarde: *Arrino*, I doe arriue: *Arriçhire*, to enryche: *Arrostisco*, I do roste.

S is also doubled, for we saye *Càssa*, a chest: *Ossò*, a bone: *Fòssò*, a dytche. There are also verbes, as *Pòssò*, I can: *Arrosisco*, I blush. Furthermore it is doubled in these noumes which are takē from the latine wordes, hauing the letter *X*: and by that means of *Saxum*, is made *Sassò*, a stone: of *Luxuria*, *Lussuria*, lust: of *Fixus*, *Fisso*, and *Fitto*, fixed: of *Alexander*, *Alessandro*: of *Dixit*, *Disse*, he hath saide: of *Vixi*, *Vissi*, I haue liued: of *Rexi*, *Rèssi*, I haue ruled: of *Texo*, *Tèssò*, I do weaue. Againe it is doubled in noumes that come from the latines hauing *P*, and *S*: as for *Ipsè*, we maye saye *Essò*, he: for *Gypsum*, *Gèssò*, plaister: for *scripsit*, *Scrisse*, he hath written. But *P*, is reteined in these noumes proper *Ipsifile*, *Ipsicratea*, & *Capsa* the proper name of a citee. And I shall note by the way, how *P* is taken awaye, when it goeth before the letter *S*, as *Sàlmo* for *P salmus*.. Further, it is doubled in wordes that come from the latine, hauing *B* before *S*, as

Affoluto from *Absolutus* absolute: *Afferto* from *absorptus*, supped vp. *Affente* from *Absens*, absent. *Affemio* from *abstemius*, that absteineth from drinke. *Affentio* from *absinthium*, wormewood. It is doubled also in the last syllable of the preter imperfectense of the optatiue mode, singular number: as *Amàssi*, I did loue, or thou didest loue: *Amasse*, he dyd loue: and in lyke sorte in th'other coniugations. And also when it is of the plurall number, in a middle syllable: as *Amàssimo*, wee did loue, *Amassero*, they did loue. Lykewise in the preterperfectense of the indicatiue mode, of verbes of the thirde coniugation: as *Percòssi*, I haue stryken: *Percòsse*, he hath stryken: *Percòssero*, they haue stryken. Againe in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Assaggio*, I do assaye: *Assalto*, I do assaulte: *Afficuro*, I do assuer: *Asséno*, I do assygne: *Affordo*, I make deafe: *Affomiglio*, I do resemble. We saye *Rassùmo*, I take againe: & *Rassétto*, I do set or agree.

Touching the letter *T*, it is founde also doubled in these wordes which come from the latin, hauiug *B* *C*, or *P*, before *T*: herevpon it is, that for *Obtusius* we saye *Ottùso*, dull or blunt: for *obtineo* *Ottengo*, I doe obtaine: for *octo* *Otto* eight: for *doctus* *Dotto* learned: for *factus* *Fatto* donne or made: for *baptismus* *Battésimo* baptisme: for *septem* *Sétte* seuen: for *ruptus* *Rotto* broken: and for *corruptus* *Corrotto* corrupt. Howbeit Petrarke hath written

written *Rapto* of *raptus*, a snatching or taking away: Whereby he woulde make a difference betwene the noume *Rapto*, and the aduerbe *Ratto*, swyftly: It is doubled againe in these diminutiues *Poucretto*, a little poore wretche: *Libretto*, a little booke *Fanciulletto*, a little childe: *Boschetto*, a little wood. And to conclude in verbes compounde with the preposition *AD*, as *Attristo*, I make sorrowfull: *Atterro*, I cast to the grounde, &c.

V is doubled in these verbes *Annuntarsi*, to be cast. *Annertire*, to aduertise or admonishe. *Annunciarsi*, to Approche. *Annedersi*, to be adwares. *Annoirsi*, to make avow. *Annalersi*, to vse any thing of an others or an others trauell. Notwithstanding, *Auenire*, and not *Anuenire*, is to be written as many will haue it: For because *Anuenire*, is not deriued from the verbe *Aducmo*, but from the verbe *Euenire*, to happen or come to passe: the which signification doth aptly agree to *Auenire*.

Further touching the letters *X*, *Y*, & *K*, wee ought not to be ignorant, how they are in no vse with the Italiāns, for that they are not nōbred amongst the other letters. For in steade of *Y* they vse *I*: for *K*, *C*: and for *X*, they vse *S*: as we haue shewed before, either doubled in the middest of a worde, or sometymes single in the middest of a worde, and alwayes single in the beginning. And therefore in what belongeth to the beginning, we saye *Senocrate*, for *Xenocrates*: *Senofonte* for *Xenophon*:

and *Sèrse* for *Xerxes*.

Lastly the letter *Z*, which is last of all the letters, that the Italians doe vse, is doubled when it is placed betwene two vouelles: as in *Beliezza*, *Dolcezza*, *Gentilezza*. But when any consonant goeth before it, then is it put single: as in *Speranza*, *parienza*, *Licenza*, *Sapienza*. But here is to be noted, that *Z* is not rightly doubled in this worde *Mèzo*, although it be betwene two vouelles: Notwithstanding Petrarke hath donne otherwayes, being brought thervnto for necessities sake in th'endes of his verses, for the keeping of his ryhme. For when we pronounce *Mèzo*, it appereth plainly (who that obserueth the Italian pronunciation) not to be pronounced like vnto *Pezzo*, a peece: *Auèzzo*, accustomed, and fache like. And because sometymes, not onely like consonantes are doubled in a worde, but also diuerse: and not only doubled, but are founde also tripled: therefore I do iudge it necessary to declare the reason therof. This therefore is first to be considered, how that the Italian speache doth not suffer two like consonantes to be put before wordes. For if any shoulde thus write, *Soperbo*, *Vuenero*, he shoulde not do Italian like. And yet, there is no lack, but that two diuerse consonantes maye be set before in very many wordes, as maye be seene in *Spèro*, *Studio*, *Scàrico*, *Prezzo*. yet, and sometymes three also are founde before in Italian wordes:

wordes: as in *Strada*, *Strale*, *Stratagema*, *Strano*, *Stringo*, *Stretto*, *Sprezzo*, *Splendore*, *Splendido*, *Scriuo*. Further, there cannot be put three diuerse consonantes in the middest of a worde, and therefore wee saye not, *Constante*, *Transformo*, *Transmuto*, *Obstacolo*, *Sobstegno*. *Postposto*: But *Costante*, *Trasformo*, *Trasmuto*, *Ostacolo*, *Sostegno*, *Postposto*: There are excepted, *Mostro*, *Sempre*, *Sepolcro*, *Tempo*, *Abbreuo*, *Accresco*, *Attraverso*.

Morcouer, *H* thorough vse of a knowne aspiration ought not to remaine vnknown: and how that of the most Italian writers it is put almost into all those wordes, that wee receiue from the latines, and in the which the latines them selues doe vse an aspiration: as in *Huomo*, from *homo*: *Humano*, from *humanus*: *Ho*, from *Habeo*, &c. But since in our age the cause is taken away, why the vse of a knowne aspiration is sought for, surely me thinketh th'effecte ought to cease: that is, that *H* be no more put into Italian wordes (as wee doe pronounce very fewe of them) for a signe of a more grosse spirite. And notwithstanding that the vse of this aspiration seemeth to me, to be coupled to fewe wordes, yet surely it is chieflye to be retained in this worde *Huomo*, to hide the foulesse, that this diphthonge *VO*, (being placed as it were in the heade) seemeth to bringe vnto this noume. Further, it is not to be remoued from this verbe *Ho*, I haue: and that for a difference to be

and *O*, a voice of separation. Againe, betwene *Ha* had betwene that *Ho* and *O*, an aduerbe of calling, (he hathe) and *A*, the preposition seruing to the Dative case. Lastly, to th'ende it maye be preferred in these syllables, *Che*, *Chi*, *Ghe*, *Ghi*, in the which assuredly there is a signe of a more grosse spirit, whereby these syllables do differ from them which haue *Ce*, *Ci*, *Ge*, *Gi*. For what the difference is, whether way thou shalt pronounce: they rightly knowe, that haue the Italian manner of pronouncing.

Touching that which doth belonge to the vowels, it is to be knowne howe they do cleaue together in diphthonges: which are *AV*: as *Aùra*, *Làura*, *Màuro*.

EV, as *Eùro*, th'east winde: *Scèuro*, deuided or seperated:

IE, as *Viène*, he commeth: *Briène*, Brief: *Tiène*, he holdeth: *Iéri*, yesterday: *Pièno* full: *Fieno* heye.

IA, as *Cianciàre*, to bable: *Ciànce*, bablinges or trifles: *Biàncò*, white: *Caccia*, hunting.

IO, as *Fióre*, a flower: *Sciocco*, foolishhe: *Sciolgo*, loose: *Scioperàto*, vnoccupied.

IV, as *Ciùrma*, a company: *Schiùma*, froth or skume: *Più*, more: *Giù*, downe.

IVO, as *Figliuolo*, a sonne: *Giuoco*, playe or sporte.

VO, as *Huòmo*, a man: *Vòpo*, neede: *Vòuo*, an egge: *Buòno*, good: *Cuoco*, a cooke.

V I, as *Guida*, a guide: *Piacqui*, I haue pleased:
Acquistò, I gett: *Quinto*, fiue.

V E, as *Piacque*, It hath pleased: *Acque*, waters:
Adunque, Then or therfore, *Lingue*, tonges,

V A, as *Acqua*, water: *Lingua*, a tounge: *Guadagno*, gaine.

A I, as *Fai*, thou makest: *Stai*, thou standest: *Amài*, I haue loued: *Lai*, lamentacions: *Farai*, thou shalt make.

V A I, as *Guai*, woes or sorowes.

I E I, as *Miei*, myne.

E I, as *Lèi*, shee: *Costi*, this woman: *Sèi*, be thou

V O I, as *Tuoi*, thyne: *Suoi*, theirs: *Buoi*, oxen: *Vuoi*, wilt thou.

Here is to be remembred, that althoughe *Tuò*, *Suò*, *Io*, *Lèi*, *Lui*, *Noi*, *Voi*, *Tuoi*, *Suoi*, *Miei*, *Vuoi*, *Buoi*, for the most part be of one fillable, aswell in prose as in verse, yet towching verse, they are alwayes in th'ende two fillables.

Neither will I omitt how farre the pronounciation of vouelles, is to be obserued: *O* and *E* are pronounced somtymes more darckely and somtymes more clearly. And most darckly in these wordes, *Amore*, *Colore*, *Ardore* and such like. But *E* is pronounced more clearly in this worde *Erba*: and *O*, in this worde *Ottima*. Neuerthelesse the manner of pronouncing, can not be shewed by writing: wherefore it is to be learned of him, that hath th'Italian tounge.

TH'Italian speache hath certaine articles which

B ii

are set before noumes improper: whereof some be masculine, and some feminine: and that aswell in the singular: as in the plural number, as hereafter appeareth.

Articles.	Masculine	Singular number.	Il, lo: the, him, it.
		Plural number.	i, li, gli: the, them.
	Feminine	Sing. nom.	La. the, her, it.
		Plur. nom.	Le: the, them.

It lacketh cases: wherein as it is like vnto the Hebrue tonge, so is it vnlike, either to the Greke, or Latine tongues. Wherefore in varying of the articles, by fundry cases, it taketh these prepositions: *De* for the genitiue: *A* for the datiuē, & *Da* for the ablatiuē. In the vocatiue, it vseth for a signe of that case *O*, an aduerbe of calling. In the nominatiue & accusatiue, Articles are also vsed: as hereafter it may appeare.

Articles.	Masculine.	Singular number.	Nominatiue: Il, lo: the, it.
			Genitiue: Del, dello: of the him, it.
			Datiue: Al, allo: to the, him, it.
			Accusatiue: il, lo: him it.
			Vocatiue: ô, o, Ablatiue, Dal, dallo: from the, him, it.

Masculine.

Plur. nomb.

Nomi. *li, gli*: the.
 Geni. *de i, de' delli, degli*: of the, the.
 Dati. *a i, a' alli, à gli*: to the, the
 Accu. *i, li, gli*: the, them.
 Voca. *o, o*.
 Ab. *da i, da', dalli, dagli*: from the, them.

Articles.

Sing. nomb.

Nomin. *la*: the, it.
 Geni. *della, or de la*: of the, her, it.
 Dati. *àlla, or à la*: to the, her, it.
 Accu. *la*: the, her, it.
 Voca. *o: o*.
 Ab. *dalla, or da la*: from the, her, it.

Feminine.

Plur. nomb.

Nomi. *le*: the.
 Geni. *delle, or de le*: of the, them.
 Dati. *àlle, or à le*: to the, them.
 Accu. *le*: the, them.
 Voca. *o: o*.
 Ab. *dàlle, or da le*: from the, them.

Ne, in

Nello, Nel: in the, it.
Nelli, Ne gli, Ne i, Ne': in the.
Nella: in the, it.
Nelle: in the.

Articles joined to other prepositions.

Per, for, by, or thorough

Per lo, Pel, Pello: for by, or through the, it.
Per li, Per gli, Pelli, Pèr i, Pe i, Pe, for by, or through the.
Per la, Per le } for, by, or through the, it

TH' ARTICLES.

{ *Con lo, Col, Còllo:* with the, with it,
Con li, Congli, Còlli, Coi, Co':
Con: with { with the.
Con la, Colla } with the.
Con le, Colle }

Of the vse of th' Articles.

All articles almost, are vsually placed before noumes common: I say almost, bycause sometimes th' article *la*, is placed before noumes proper: as in his place shalbe shewed.

L O.

Th' article *lo*, is to go before wordes begynning with a vowel: but the letter *O* is cut of, & an Apostrophe set in the place, after this sorte: *L' Amore, l' Onore*, : And therefore they are pronounced as though they were written *Lamore, Lonore*.

But here is to be noted, that the Thuscan Italians are accustomed to take away *I*, from those wordes which are compounde with this preposition *In*, and to adde an Apostrophe to the vouell of th' article: thus, *Lo'mperatore* in the singular number: and *Gli'mperatori* in the plurall: and so of others like. Howbeit, I wold not haue thē (though *Boccace* be their author) to be imytated in this: since it is an affected kinde of speache. Further, since an Apostrophe is a signe of a vouell missing to what ende is it set to the article, to whome there is nothing missing? Besides, the signe of such a lacke doth

doth rather appertaine to the letters consonantes
deprived of their vowels, then to the selfe vowels.
To conclude, those wordes *Imperatore* and
Imperatori may seeme (as me thinketh vniustly be-
headed, in taking from them the letter *I*, from
whence they do begyn.

And now to our matter: *Lo* is also to go before
wordes that do begyn with two sundry consonants,
whereof the first shalbe *S*: in this wise: *Lo Spirito*, *lo*
Stomaco, *lo Scacciato* a cast of: *lo Stato*, *lo Strale* a
shaft or arrowe.

In like sorte it is to be vsed, being ioyned with
a preposition: as *Dello Spirito*, of the spirite:
Allo Spirito, to the spirite: *Dallo Spirito*, from the
spirite: *Per lo spirito*, for, by, or through the spirite:
Con lo Spirito, with the spirite: *Nello Spirito*, in the
spirite.

In fine, this article *Lo* is set before this noume *Il*
Quale, & that in the beginning of a verse: wherefore
we say, *lo Quale*.

IL.

Th' article *Il* is to be placed before wordes that
do begyn with a consonante: as *Il Re*, *il Principe*, *il*
Cielo, &c.

And bothe *Lo* and *Il*, doe goe before verbes of
the infinitiue mode, obseruing th' aforesaid order
in the beginning of the letters: as *l'Amare*, *il dire*,
lo Scrivere.

The which order is to be obserued with these
masculine articles in the plurall number: for *I*, is set

before wordes beginning with a consonant: as *Principi, i Re, i Ciel.*

But *Li* and *Gli*, do go before wordes beginning with a vouell as *li* or *gli Amòri*, *li* or *gli Onòri*, *li* or *gli Esèrciti.*

Howbeit when the vouell shall be *I*, wherewith the worde following the article doth begin then shall th' article *Gli*, be placed before it: and notwithstanding forgo his vouell in this sorte: *Gl' Iniqui*, *Gl' Impii*, *Gl' Ingiusti. &c.*

Li and *Gli*, are also placed before wordes, that doe begyn with two diuerse consonantes: whereof the first shalbe *S*: as *Gli Spirui*, *Gli Stràli*, *Gli Stèni* the tormètes: *Gli Scòmmodi*, the discōmodities, &c.

The same is to be donne when they are ioyned to prepositions: for we saye *De i Re*, and not *De gli Re*, and so by the other cases.

But here is to be noted, that th' article *I*, for the most parte is taken away, and an Apostrophe set in place therof, in this sorte, *De' fatti tuoi* for *De i fatti tuoi*: So is *A'* also vsed for *A i*, *Da'* for *Da i*, *Co'* for *Co i*, *Ne'* for *Ne i*, and *Pe'* for *Pe i*. And it behoueth that this be donne with iudgemēt, the which (who that so can) is rather attained by reading of approved auctors, then by any arte.

Besides we say *Delli Spirui*, and not *Dei Spirui*, *A gli* or *Alli Spirui*. But not *A i Spirui*, &c.

Further, the preposition *Per*, will alwayes require the articles *Lo*, *Li*, or *Gli*, without obseruing any rule of the letters, wherewith the wordes
fol.

following do begyn: as *Per lo petto*, *Per gli fianchi*,
And many times they say, *Pe' monti*, *Pe' piani*: in
steade of those formes of speache that haue *Per li*
monti, *Per li piani*: that is, by the mountaines, by the
plaines.

These forsaide articles being ioyned with pre-
positions are none otherwayes vsed, then if they
were without them: wherefore we saye, *Dell' A-*
mòre, *De gli Amori*, *All' ingiusto*. *Agli ingiusti*: &
after the same manner, throughout all th' other
cases, aswell of the singular, as of the plurall nom-
ber.

L A.

Touching the feminine article, *LA*, it is for the
moste parte geuen to noumes common: as when
we saye *La tauola*, *La bàrca*, *La scuola*: and some-
times to noumes proper: as *Boccace* did in saying
La Belcolore, *La Fiammetta*, &c.

Where it behoueth to note, how this article
is set whole and perfect, before wordes that begyn
with a consonant: as next before it appeareth: and
as often as it is set before wordes beginning with
a vouell, it is deprived of the letter *A*, & an Apo-
strophe added in this wise, *l' Anima*, *l' Onestà*, *l' Ami-*
citia.

In like sorte is *Le* to be vsed, being the plurall
number to the article *La*: Sauing it is not geuen
to noumes proper. So that we saye, *Le stelle*, *Le*
donne, lykewise: *L' ànime*, *L' amicitie*, *L' iniquità*,
L' imprefe.

The same order is to be obserued, when this article is coupled to prepositions: For we saye in the singular number : *Della stella*, *Alla stella*, *Dalla stella*, *Per la stella*, *Con la stella*, *Nella stella*, *Dell' anima*, *All' anima* &c. But in the plurall number. *Delle stelle*, *Allo stelle*, &c. *Dell' anime*, *All' anime*: &c.

Of a Nourme.

Euery Italian nourme doth end in some vouell, as *Dio*, *Angelo* *Cielo* *Huomo*. and others almost innumerable..

But yet sometimes they doe forgo it, chiefflye in wordes, where those letters that the latines doe call liquides, *videlicet*, *L*, *N*, and *R*, doe pre ccede the last vouell: as *Dèbil*, *Fel*, *Mel*, *Fedel*, *Van*, *Penfièr*, for *Dèbile*, *Fèle*, *Mèle*, *Fedele*, *Vàno*. *Penfièro*.

And this is vsually donne, when the worde following shall begyn with a consonant: as *Van desio*, *Penfièr canuto*: that is, a vaine desire, a graue thought. Also *Fedel compagno*, *Mel dolce*: where no Apostrophe is added, bycause they doe not forgoe their vouelles for others following: and therefore we say *Gran còsa*, *Buòn Christiano*, *Sàn Pàolo*: for *Grande Cosa*, *Buòno*, *Cristiàno*, *Santo Pàolo*: which last manner of speeches are much more improper, then the former.

But from this rule are excepted these noumes, *Collo*, a necke, *Apòllo*, *Volo*, a flight, *Affanno* grieve, *Inganno* deceite, *Oscùro*, *Dùro*, & *Chiàro*. For hardly we say *Col*, *Apol*, *Vol*, *Affan*, *Ingan*, *Oscur*,
Dur

Dur. Chiar: although Petrarke (and that very seldom) hath vsed these two last.

Neyther do these words *Animo*, *Abisso*, *Pegno*, *Sostegno*: and such like: suffer any abridging.

Further th'Italian noues, doe vse to let slip the last vouell, when the worde that followeth doth begin with a vouell, and for the vouell omitted to write an Apostrophe, thus: *Vestr'occhi*, *Molt'anni*. &c. Wherupon, it doth appeare to be chiefly in vse in noumes adiectiues.

Lastly, the Italian poetes do depriue many noumes, not of their vouelles onely, but of their last syllables: or at least doe take from those syllables *L*: for to obserue number in verse: wherupon it is, that they say sometimes, *Anima* and *Amà* for *Annali*: *Laccino* for *Laccinoli*: *Canà* & *Canai* for *Canalli*: *Be* and *Bei* for *Belli*: *Què* and *Quì* for *Quelli*: *Tà* and *Tài* for *Tali*: *Quà* and *Quài* for *Quali*.

Howbeit this is nothing at all vsed, when the worde that followeth doeth begyn with a vouell: as the writings of approued auctors in sundrye places beare witnesse.

Of the ending of Noumes.

Proper names of men and the singu- lar nōber do end in.	{	A, <i>Anèa</i> , <i>Putàgora</i> , <i>Lucà</i> , <i>Andrèa</i> , <i>Porseca</i> . E, <i>Cesare</i> , <i>Aristotile</i> , <i>Scipione</i> , <i>Platone</i> . I, <i>Giouanni</i> , <i>Luigi</i> , <i>Dionigi</i> . O, <i>Alessandro</i> , <i>Pietro Paolo</i> . V, <i>Giesu</i> , <i>Ariù</i> .
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Proper names
of Cities, the
mascul gender
do ende in. { E, *Liòne.*
I, *Parigi, Brindisi, Ragùsi.*
O, *Milano, Como, Pesaro.*
V, *Corfù, Cefalù, Perù.*

Proper names
of families
ending in. {

A, *Colonna, Carràsa, Gonzaga, Cossa*
Austria, Aragona.
E, *Dèntice, Ponte, Este.*
I, *Medici, Grutti, Piccolomini, Venti,*
Tornaquinci, Doni, &c.
I, or O, *Quirini & Quirino, Soderini*
and Soderino, &c.
I, or E, *Canalcanti or Canalcante,*
O, *Anulo, Tolèdo.*

Further, these surnames are not vsed after one self
manner and therefore it shall not be amysse to shew
you how they are vsed in speach: for we say *Pompèo*
Colonna, Pompey Columna, Maria Colonna, Mary
Columna. I Colomesi: those of Columna.

We say further *Carlo d' Austria: Quei della casa*
d' Austria Ferrante, d' Aragona: Quei d' Aragona: for
Aragonesi doth signifie those that are affected to
that familie.

Touching the seconde sorte: we saye *Carrillo*
Dèntice, Diana, Dèntice, Il Dèntice, I Dèntici, le Den-
tici. Againe *Andrèa Ponte, or da Ponte: Caterina*
Ponte, Il Ponte, or da casa Ponte, Quel, or Quei da
case ponte. Also *Ercole da Este, Caterina da Este,*
Quei da Este.

The surnames of the thirde sort are thus vsed: for

we say: *Cosmo Medici*, or *Cosmo de' Medici*: *Lucretia Medici* or *de' Medici*: *Il Medici*, *I Medici*:

So *Francesco Dèni*, *Gionanna Dèni*, *Il Dèni*: likewise *Alessandro Piccolomini*, *Il Piccolomini*, *Portia Piccolomini*, *la Piccolomini*.

We say further *Pietro Quirini*, or *Quirino*: *Camilla de' Quirini*, or *Quirina*, but not *Camilla Quirini*: which is not in vse. Againe it is rightly saide *il Quirino*, , but not *il Quirini*. But if any shall obiecte, why is it rightly saide? *il Medici*, *il Dèni*: I answer, that the surnames of *Medici* and *Dèni* haue none other termination that is in vse. But the surname *Quirini* hath bothe *Quirino* for the men, and *Quirina* for the women. By this means we say *Antonia Quirina*, and not *Quirini*, but *de' Quirini*: where, notwithstanding we may say *Caterina Medici*, and not *Medica*.

Likewise the examples of the fiste sorte shalbe, *Guido Canalcante* or *Canalcanti*: *Il Canalcante*, *I Canalcanti*: *Giulia Canalcante*,

And touching those of the last sorte, we say *Alfonso*, *d'Analo*, *Pietro di Toledo*.

A, *Sofista*, *Poeta*, *Profeta*, *Podestà*, *Pianeta*.

Noumes appellatiues of the masc. gèder and singular number doe ende in.

E, *Onore*, *Amore*, *Colore*, and *Fante*, which is of the fe. gèder, also *Signore*. O, & E, *Cualiero* with the *Poetes*, or *Cualiere* (with those that write in prose) of the which sorte there are many other like noumes.

This noume *Pari* doth belonge to bothe genders: wherefore we say *I'Pàrituoi*, *I'Pari vostri*. *Le pàritùe*, *Le pàri vostre*: that is, thyne, or your like, and this onely in the plurall number. For in the singular we saye *Tuò pari*, and *Tuà pari*, that is thy like.

We say further, *en Pàio di Calze: due pàia, tre pàia, quattro pàia, &c*, *Di polli*: by the which forme of speeches, it is apparante what difference there is betwene *Pari*, *Pàio*, and *Pàia*: for *Pari* declareth similitude, *Pàio* and *Pàia* fellowship.

But the reader is here to be admonished, that these wordes *Pàio*, *Pari*, and *Pàia*, doe belong also vnto the verbe *Parere*, to seeme. In this sorte.

Indicatiue.

<i>Io Pàio</i>	I seeme.
<i>Tu Pari</i>	Thou seemest.

Subiunctiue,

<i>Io Pàia</i>	He seeme.
<i>Tu Pàia</i>	Thou seemest
<i>Colui Pàia</i>	I seeme.

Noumes adiectiues of the singular nòber and mas. gèder do ende in. { *O, Diuino, Bèllo, Vmàno, Fiero, Altiero, Orrendo, Ornato, &c.*
E, Celestic. Fedele, Dolce, Vmìle, &c.
 which are also of the femin. gender.

Touching these noumes, when they are of the plurall number, they do ende all in *I*, as doe *Huomini, Cielì, Angeli, &c.* And that aswell when they ende

ende in *O*, in the singular number : as when they
ende in *E*.

Notwithstanding such are excepted as in the
plurall number haue double terminations : that is
in *I*, and are of the masculine gender : and in *A*,
chaunging the masculine gēder in to the feminine
as here following doth appeare.

Noumes in
the plurall
number en-
ding in. { *A*, *Dita*, *Labbra*, & *Labbia*, *Ginocchia*,
Braccia, *Legna*, *Vestigia*, *Risa*, &c.
{ *I*, *Diti*, *Labbri*, *Ginocchi*, *Bracci*, *Legni*,
Vestigij, *Risi*.

But those that ende in *A*, are most in vse with
such as write in prose.

And surely, noumes of the femi. gender doe not
ende after that māner: as it may hereafter appeare.

Proper names
of women the
singular nōber
do ende in. { *A*, *Cornelia*, *Laura*, *Tullia*, *Lucretia*,
Maria, &c.
{ *E*, *Beatrice*, *Rachèle*, *Berenice*, *Penè-*
lope, &c.
{ *O*, *Glicerio*, *Calisto*, *Dido*, *Safo*, *Calip-*
po, *Ino*, &c.

Proper names
of Cities of
the feminine
gender ending
in. { *A*, *Roma*, *Venetia*, *Padua*, *Verona*, *Fi-*
orenza, &c.
{ *E*, *Avignone*, *Cartagine*, *Atene*.
{ *I*, *Napoli*, *Costantinopoli*.
{ *O*, *Corinto*, *Sesto*, *Abido*, *Effeso*, *Argo*.
{ *A*, *Anima*, *Amicitia*, *Donna*, *Signora*.
{ *E*, *Opinione*, *Lettione*, *Affettione*.
{ *O*, *Mano*.

Noumes appellatiues of the feminine gender and singular number ending in.

{ A & E	{ A, <i>Onestà, Arma, Loda</i>
	<i>Fròda, Frònda, ala.</i>
{ V & E	{ E, <i>Onestate, Arme, Lode,</i>
	<i>Fròde, Frònde, ale.</i>
{ A & O	{ E, <i>Virtùte, Seruitùte, Grùe:</i>
	{ V, <i>Virtù, Seruitù, Grù,</i>
{ A & O	{ A, <i>Orecchia, Fòglia, Cèrchia</i>
	<i>Chiostra, G'elsa,</i>
{ A & O	{ O, <i>Orecchio, Fòglia, Cèrchio</i>
	<i>Chiostro, Gelfo.</i>

But when they end in *O*, they are of the masculine gender *Orecchia*, and *Fòglia* are often in use, as are *Cèrchio*, *Chiostro*, and *Gelfo* : but the rest not so.

Noumes adiectiues of the feminine gender and singular number ending in

{	{ A, <i>Bianca, Bella, Diuina, Ornata, Fiera</i>
	<i>Rca, &c.</i>
{	{ E, <i>Fedèle, Crudèle, Fòrte:</i> the which are
	also of the masculine gender.

Further, such noumes shall haue *I*, in the plural number; as in the last place haue *E*, in the singular. But if in the singular they haue *A*, they shall haue *E* in the plural. Where vpon it is, that those that haue double terminations in the singular number, haue them also double in the plural: as here following it may appeare.

TH' ARTICLES.

33

Sing. nom.	{	A, Fontàna	}	Plu. nomb.	{	E, Fontàne	}
		E, Fonte				I, Fonti	
Sing. nom.	{	A, Arma	}	Plu. nomb.	{	E, àrme	}
		E, Arme				I, àrmi	
Sing. nom.	{	V, Virtù	}	Plu. nomb.	{	V, Virtù	}
		E, Virtùe				I, Virtùti	
Sing. nom.	{	A, Bontà	}	Plu. nomb.	{	A, Bontà	}
		E, Bontàte				I, Bontàti	
Sing. nom.	{	A, Orècchia	}	Plu. nomb.	{	E, Orèchie	}
		O, Orecchio				I, Orècchi	

But *Manò*, thorough a certaine vse off speech, though it be of the feminine gender, doth end (in the singular nōber) in *O*, as *Mano*: whervpon it followeth, that in the plural it doth end in *I*, as *Mani*.

Of the declining of Noumes.

Although th' Italian tonge (as wee haue before declared in the declining of the articles) hath neither cases, nor declenſon of noumes as are in the Latine, and Greeke tonges: yet doth it receiue all manner of variation: which is ſuche, as doth de-

pende vpon prepositions, either by them selues alone, or ioyned with th'articles.

The 1. Example with th'articles ioyned to prepositions.

<i>Nomin singul.</i>	<i>L' Amico</i>	The frende
Genit.	<i>Dell' Amico</i>	Of the frende
Dat.	<i>All' Amico</i>	To the frende
Accus.	<i>L' Amico</i>	The frende
Vocat.	<i>O Amico</i>	O frende
Ablat.	<i>Dall' Amico</i>	From the frende.
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>Gli Amici</i>	The frendes.
Genit.	<i>De gli Amici</i>	Of the frendes
Dat.	<i>A gli Amici</i>	To the frendes
Accus.	<i>Gli Amici</i>	The frendes
Vocat.	<i>O Amici</i>	O frendes
Ablat.	<i>Da gli Amici</i>	From the frende

The vse of the 1. Example through all the Cases and Numbers.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>L' Amico vèrme:</i>	A frend hath come.
Gen.	<i>Mi ricordo dell' amico:</i>	I do remember me of a frende.
Dat.	<i>Compiaccio all' amico:</i>	I please (or contente) frende.
Accus.	<i>Amo l' amico:</i>	I loue a frende.
Vocat.	<i>O amico vieni:</i>	Oh frend come.
Ablat.	<i>Mi parto dell' amico:</i>	I departe from a frend

Nom. plu. Gli amici vennero: the frendes haue come.

Gen. Mi ricordo de gli amici: I do remember me of the frendes.

Dat. Compiaccio à gli amici: I please (or content) the frendes.

Accus. Amo gli amici: I loue the frendes.

Vocat. O amici venite: Oh frendes come.

Ablat. Mi parto da gli amici : I departe from the frendes.

The 2. example with prepositions onely

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Amico</i>	Frende
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di amico</i>	of a frende
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ad amico</i>	to a frende
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>amico</i>	frende
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>amico</i>	frende
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da amico</i>	from a frende
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>Amici</i>	Frendes.
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di amici</i>	of frendes
<i>Dati.</i>	<i>ad amici</i>	to frendes
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>amici</i>	frendes
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>amici</i>	frendes
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da amici</i>	from frendes.

The vse of the 2. example through all the Cases.

Nom. singul. Fù amico vero. He was a true frende.

Genit. Non è ufficio di amico. It is not the office (or duty) of a frende.

Dat. Io ne parlai ad amico fidato. I haue spoken thereof to a trusty frende.

Acc. Mai non visitai amico a me più caro di te. I dyd neuer visit a frende more deare to me then thou.

Vocat. Amico vieni. Frende come.

Ablat. Da amico, come sei tu, riceuo ogni cosa in buona parte. From a frende as thou art, I receiue euery thing in good parte.

Nom. plu. Furono amici veri. They were true frēdes

Genit. Non è ufficio di amici. It is not the office (or dutye) of frendes.

Dat. Io ne parlai ad amici fidati. I haue spoken thereof to trusty frendes.

Accu. Mai non visitai amici a me più cari di voi. I dyd neuer visite frendes more deare to me then you.

Vocat. Amici venite. Frendes come.

Ablat. Da amici come sete voi, riceuo ogni cosa in buona parte. From frendes as you are, I receiue euery thing in good parte.

The 3. example with the article *I L.*

<i>Nom. singul.</i>	<i>Il maestro</i>	the maister
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>del maestro</i>	of the maister
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>al maestro</i>	to the maister
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>il maestro</i>	the maister
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>ô maestro</i>	ô maister
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>dal maestro</i>	from the maister
<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>I maestri</i>	the maisters
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>De i maestri.</i>	of the maisters

ther.	Dat.	<i>ai mæstri</i>	to the maisters
I dyd	Accuf.	<i>i mæstri</i>	the maisters
thou.	Vocat.	<i>ô mæstri</i>	ô maisters
	Ablat.	<i>da i mæstri</i>	from the maisters.

The 4. example is of a Noume of the feminine gender, which taketh the article *LA*, depriued of the vouell.

rêdes	<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>L'anima</i>	the soule
ice (o	Genit.	<i>dell'anima</i>	of the soule
there	Dat.	<i>all'anima</i>	to the soule
	Accuf.	<i>l'anima</i>	the soule
I dy	Vocat.	<i>ô ànima</i>	ô soule
en you	Ablat.	<i>dall'anima</i>	from the soule.
	<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>L'anime</i>	the foules
in bu	Ge.	<i>dell'anime</i>	of the foules
e cuer	Dat.	<i>all'ànime</i>	to the foules
	Accuf.	<i>l'anime</i>	the foules
	Voca.	<i>ô ànime</i>	ô foules
	Abla.	<i>dall'ànime</i>	from the foules.

The 5. example is of a Noume of the same gender with the article *LA*, wholye.

fter	<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>La mente</i>	the minde
fter	Gen.	<i>della mente</i>	of the minde
r	Da.	<i>alla mente</i>	to the minde
maister	Accuf.	<i>la mente</i>	the minde
ers	Vocat.	<i>ô mente</i>	ô minde
ifters	Ablat.	<i>dalla mente</i>	from the minde.

<i>Nom. plur.</i>	<i>Le menti</i>	the mindes
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>delle menti</i>	of the mindes
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>alle menti</i>	to the mindes
<i>Accus.</i>	<i>le menti</i>	the mindes
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>ô menti</i>	ô mindes
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>dalle menti</i>	from the mindes.

I will adde here, in what sorte most of the noumes that we doe vse, are deriued vnto vs from al the declensions of the latine noumes. But I wilbe more brieft herein, then peraduenture the matter shall seeme able to some: bothe bycause I desire breuitye: as to th'ende the reader instructed in the latine, when by these, that I shall now touche he shall as it were in searching take holde, he may by him selfe call more to remembrance.

Of the 1. noumes masc. and femi. ending in. { *A, Poeta, Profeta, Pitagora, Euangelista, Femina, Erba, Tanola, Carta, Fenestra.*
E. Anchise, Penelope.

Of the 2. noumes of bothe genders ending in. { *O, Antonio, Virgilio, Milano Canallo. Libro, Lauro, &c.*
I, Dionigi, Parigi, Luigi.

Of the third ending in. { *A, Poema, Stratagemma, Dogma, &c.*
E, Cesare, Lettione, Pallade, Rackle, Niene, Scure, &c.
I, Filli, Meri, Cariddi, Tifi, &c.

Of the 4.
which end in.

{ O, *Mano*, *Corno*, *Effetto*, *Affetto*, *Dis-*
fetto, *Rispetto*, *Senso*, *Gusto*, *Intelli-*
to, *Vdito*.
{ A, *Vista* or *Veduta*, *Vdita*.

Of the 5.
which end in.

{ E, *Specie*, *Effigie*, *Temperie*, *Congerie*,
{ I, *Di*, *Mezodi*.

Of Noumes comparatiues and Superlatiues.

Th'Italian speache doth lacke noumes comparatiues : But in steade therof they vse the positiue, with the aduerbe *Più*, more: thus *Più dotto*, *Più belle*, *Più forte*. Whose signification is increased by adding of the aduerbes, *Molto*, and *Assai*: as *Assai più* or *Molto più*, or *Assai molto più*, or *Molto Assai più Dotto*: eucry one of these wayes is rightly faide.

But touching their vse, they doe require a genitiue case, in this sort: *Io sono più dotto di te*, I am better learned then thou. Also, *Cicerone fu più eloquente di Ortensio*, Cicero was more eloquent then Hortensius. We haue also these manner of speeches in the comparatiue degrees: *Tu non sei il più dotto del mondo*: *Tu sei il più ricco della compagnia*: *Io sono amico de i più dotti*: *Tu sei de i più dotti*: *Tu sei stimato tra i più dotti*: *Tu ti puoi paragonare a i più dotti*.

The superlatiue is not so vsed, as it can declare comparision, but worthynes: For we saye not *Cicerone fu eloquentissimo de' Romani*, since such a

phrase of speache is all together latine: but we saye *Cicerone fu eloquentissimo*: without addition of any other person, in comparifon of whome *Cicero* may be.

Of Noumes Numerall.

Vno, is of the singular number, *Vni* of the plurall, and both of the masculine gender. *Vna*, is of the singular number, *Vne* of the plurall, and bothe of the feminine gender. And we do vse *Vno*, and *Vna*, when one number: But *Vni* and *Vne*, in this sorte: as *L'vne e l'altre: Gli vni e gli altri*, bothe th'one and th'other none otherwayes then the latines doe vse *Vtrique* and *utroque*.

Due, and in verse (who that will) *Duo*: neuer *Dua* or *Duo*, though many doe vse them. Further they do belonge to either gender: the which is likewise to be vnderstode of all the other numbers that followe: We saye also *Ambudus*: which is vnderstoode of two males, or at leaste th'one of the two being a male: and *Ambedue* of two females. But *Ambodue*, *Amendū*, *Amendūne*, and *Amendūni*: although approved auctors do vse them: yet woulde not I willingly vse them.

We saye further *Ambo*: in the same signification that the latines doe.

Tre: three,
Cinque: fiue,
Sette: seuen

Quattro: foure,
Sei: six.
Otto: eight,

Noue:

Noue: nyne. *Diece*: ten.
Vndici: eleuen. *Dodici*: twelue.
Tredici: thirtene, *Quattordici*: foureteene,
Quindici: fuetene, *Sedeci*: sixtene.
Dicessette: feuentene, *Diciotto*: eightene.
Dicennoue: nynetene. *Venti*: twenty.
Vent' uno or *una*: twenty one.
Venti due: twenty two, *Venti tre*: twenty three,
Venti quattro: twenty foure.
Venti cinque: twenty fiue, and so forewardes.
Trenta: thirty. *Quaranta*: forty.
Cinquanta: fiuety. *Sessanta*: sixty, or three score.
Settanta: feuenty, or three score and ten.
Ottanta: eighty, or foure score.
Nonanta: nynety, or foure score and ten,
Cento: An hundred.
Cento & vno, or *una*: an hundred and one.
Cento & due: an hundred and two.
Cento & tre: an hundred and three.
Cento & quattro: an hundred and foure and so for-
wards.
Dugento: two hundred.
Trecento: three hundred.
Quattrocento: foure hundred,
Cinquecento: fiue hundred.
Seicento: fix hundred. *Settecento*: feuen hundred.
Ottocento: eight hundred. *Novècento*: nyne hūdred.
Mille: A thoufand. *Due mila*: two thoufand.
Tre mila: three thoufand,
Quattro mila: foure thoufand.

Cinque mila : fue thousand,

Sei mila : six thousand.

Sette mila : seven thousand,

Otto mila : eight thousand,

Noue mila : nyne thousand,

Diece mila : ten thousand.

Vndici mila : eleuen thousand.

Dodici mila : twelue thousand.

Tredici mila : thirtene thousand, & so forwardes.

Cento mila : an hundred thousand.

Dugento mila : two hundred thousand.

Trecento mila : three hundred thousand, & so vnto.

Vn milione : a million : or ten thousand thousand.

Due milioni : two millions.

Tre milioni : three millions, And so in like sorte infinitely.

Further, we saye *Vn paio*, *due paia*, a couple, two couple: *Vn centinaio*, *due centinaia*, one hundred: two hundredes: *Vn migliaio*, *due migliaia* : one thousand, two thousandes, &c.

Also: *Vn decina*, *due decine* : one tēthe two tēthes, &c. *Vn dozina*, *due dozine* : one dosen, two dosen, &c. *Vn ventina*, *due ventine* : one score two score, &c. *Vn trentina*, *due trentine* : on thertye, two thirtyes, &c.

Of Noumes signifying order.

Primo and *Primerio* : the first.

Secondo : the second,

Tèrzo : the thirde,

Quarto : the fourthe,

Quinto : the fift,

Sesto,

Sesto: the sixte. *Settimo*: the seuenthe,
Ottauo: the eight. *Nono*: the nynthe,
Decimo: the tenthe. *Undecimo*: the elcuenthe.
Duodecimo: the twelf, *Decimoterzo* & *Terzodecimo*,
Decimo quarto and *Quarto decimo*,
Decimo quinto and *Quinto decimo*,
Decimo sesto and *sesto decimo*,
Decimo settimo and *Dici settesimo*,
Decimo ottauo and *Deciottesimo*,
Decimo nono, and *vigesimo*, and *ventesimo*,
Vigesimo primo: *Vigesimo secundo*. And so vnto.
Trigesimo, and *Trentesimo*: the thertithe,
Quatragesimo, and *Quarantesimo*: the fortythe.
Quinquagesimo, and *Cinquantesimo*: the fuetithe,
Sessagesimo, and *Sessantesimo*: the sixtithe,
Ottuagesimo, and *Ottantesimo*: the eightithe,
Nonagesimo, and *Nonantesimo*: the ninctithe,
Cetesimo the hūdreth, *Dugentesimo*: the two hūdreth.
Trecentesimo, *Quattrocentesimo*,
Cinquecentesimo, *Seicentesimo*,
Settecentesimo, *Ottocentesimo*,
Noncentesimo, *Millesimo*: the thoufanthe, &c.

Noumes Relatiues.

Il Quale & *la Quale*. are noumes that are most
 often placed in speache, and alwayes are referred to
 somthing that went before: & therfore of the Grā-
 marians are called relatiues. They are alwayes ioy-
 ned with an article: for *Quale* without an article, is

rather a noume of quality, then a relative. Further it may be declined, in such sorte, as is set out by the example following.

The declension of a noume relative.

Nom. sing. Il Quale, la Quale, the which
Genit. Del Quale, della Quale, of the which
Dat. Al Quale, alla Quale, to the which.
Accus. Il Quale, la Quale, the which.
Ablat. Dal Quale, dalla Quale, from the which

Nom. plu. I Quali, le Quali, the which.
Genit. De i Quali, delle Quali, of the which
Dat. A i Quali, alle Quali, to the which.
Accus. I Quali, le Quali, the which.
Ablat. Da i Quali, dalle Quali, from the which.

But in the oblique cases there is also *Cui*: that doth belong to both genders, and numbers. And may be declined in this wise.

Genit.	<i>Di Cui</i>	of whome, whose.
Dat.	<i>A Cui,</i>	to whome.
Accus.	<i>Cui,</i>	whome.
Ablat.	<i>Da Cui,</i>	from whome.

The use of this Noume *Cui* is such as we may speake it through out all the oblique cases and numbers.

Genit.

- Genit. *Mi parlo tuo padre, di cui è il cavallo:* thy father hath spoken to me, whose horse it is.
- Dat. *Io vidi il tuo fratello, a cui diedi il libro:* I haue seene thy brother, to whome I haue geuen the booke.
- Accus. *Io habuena familiarità col tuo amico cui morde il cane arrabiato:* I had familiarity with thy frende, whome a madd dogge did bite.
- Ablat. *Andai a tronare Antonio, da cui riceui le tue lettere:* I haue gonne to finde out Anthony from whome, I haue receaued thy letters.

And althoughe this noume dothe lacke his nominatiue case, and is declined onely in the oblique cases by adding of prepositions, as we haue before shewed: yet you shall here and there finde amongst good auctors these formes of speache: *Il cui valore: la cui bontà: I cui amori: le cui ricchezze:* And thus it is needefull to declare them as, *Il valor di cui*, the worthynesse of whome, *La bontà di cui*, the goodnesse of whom, *Gli amori di cui*, the loue of whome: *Le ricchezze di cui*, the riches of whome.

It may also be rightly said by the oblique cases as *Del cui valore*, for *Del valore di cui*, whose worthynesse, *Della cui bontà*, for *Della bontà di cui*, whose goodnesse, *De i cui amori*, for *De gli amori di cui*, whose loues: *Delle cui ricchezze*, for *Delle ricchezze di cui*, whose riches, &c.

For by whome that will, it maye be runne thorough all the cases in like sorte, which I doe

omit for breuitie sake : but hereby it may easily be seene that the articles *Il, La, I, and Le*, doe not in those phrascs of speache properly belong to the noumes *Cui* but to the noumes *Valore, Bontà, Amori, and Ricchezze*.

Further, it is vsed in the datiu case without a preposition, in this sorte: *Cui non basta* for *a cui non basta*, to whome it suffiseth not : *cui diède il Repostella, &c.* for *a cui diède*. &c. to whome the king gaue power.

But touching the vse of the noume *Il Quale*, there is no cause why I should curiously endeouour my selfe to alladge many thinges: since it is al one with the latin relative. Therefore I will here note how that, *che*, for the most parte is put in place thereof: And that in the nominatiue and accusatiue cases of bothe the numbers, in this sorte: *L'huomo, che pensa esser sùo, molte volte è sciocco*, the man that thinketh him selfe wyse, many tymes is a foole. Againe *L'huomo, ch'io amo, è dotto*, the man that I loue is learned. The like exam ples may be brought of the plurall number.

But sithence wee haue made mention of *Che*, it is to be noted, that the same may somtymes be ioynd with prepositions in this wise: *di Che, da Che, in Che, con Che, per Che*. It is also ioynd with articles, thus: *Il che, Del che, Al che, Nel che*. But we doe not say *Col che*, so neither *per il che*, because the first is not in vse, & the later is vsed but thus, *Il perche*. And no bodie but such as lack iudgement

gement of the care will confesse that *per il Che* is more rightly said, then *Il perche*: howbeit *Boccace* doth vse this often tymes, in his manner of speach, but th'other neuer.

Somtymes *Che* is doubled in this sorte *Che Che* and signifyeth *Qualunque cosa*, as *Che che sia*, what soeuer it be, *Che che habbia detto*, what soeuer he hath said.

Againe, therof is maide *Chiunque*, who soeuer: and is of threesyllables. But betwene *Chiunque* and *Qualunque*, this is the difference, that th'one is not ioyned to a substatiue, but the other is: and yet, that also somtymes is seperated from it. For *Petrarke* speaketh thus, *Chiunque alberga*, who-soeuer hosteth: where *Chiunque* is of it selfe without adding of any noume substantiue. Againe, he saiethe afterwarde, *Qualunque animale*, what soeuer liuing creature: where *Animale*, a noume substantiue is ioyned to the noume *Qualunque*. yet he saide sometimes, and that but once: *Gidir di qualunque*, the gladding of what soeuer.

From this *Che* taking *E*, and adding *I*, is made *Chi*: the which is put often tymes for *Colui Quello*, *Colui*, *Quella*, *Colui*, *Quelli*, & *Quella* pronoumes: in this wise: *Chi ha smarrita la strada, torni indietro* for *Colui*, or *Quello, il quale ha smarrita*, &c. who that hath missed his waye, let him retourne back.

Further *Chi* doth many times signifie, who? an interrogation, and that thoroughout all the cases: as.

By the	{	Nom. <i>Chifu?</i> who was it? <i>chi il féce?</i> who hath donne it,
		Geni. <i>Di chi se tu figliuolo?</i> whose sonne art thou,
		Dat. <i>A chi l'hài dato?</i> to whome hast thou geuen it.
		Accus. <i>Chi batte sti?</i> whome hast thou beaten?
		Ablat. <i>Da chi l'hài udito?</i> from whom hast thou harde it?

Besides we saye: *Chi qua e Chi là*, some here, & some there: *Chi spogliàna questo, e chi quello*: some did spoile this man, and some that man.

Lastly we say *Chi che sia*, whosoeuer it be.

Of Noumes which are called Partitiues, Infinitiu Distributiues, and Negatiues.

First the noume *Altri*, that with this voyce onely content, and doth belong to euery number and gender, is thus vsed: *Ma quando altri volèsse opporsi*. But when an other would be contrary. Also *Altri dice*, an other sayth.

But in the oblique cases, it hath, *Altrui*: wherefore we saye: *Io porto la pèna dell' altrui colpa*. It may also be saide, *della colpa altrui*: that is, I suffer the punishment of an others fault. *All' altrui valore, o al valore altrui*, to an others worthynesse. *Dall' altrui forza*, or *Dalla forza altrui*: By an others strength.

But the noume *Altro*, hath in the plurall *Altri*, and is of the masculine gender: as *Altra*, which is of the feminine hath in the plurall number *Altre*, the which noume doth differ from the noume *Altri*: in this that it is neuer coupled to a substantiue: But *Altro* is often, & alwayes referred to the afore named personnes. For we saye : *L'altro tuo amico, gli altri tuoi amici, l'altra tua amica, l'altre tue amiche* : And in like sorte thorough out all the cases, the vocatiue except . It is vsed also in the neuter gender, and we saye: *Altro domando*, I require an other thing, *Auzzi altro*, rather some other thing. But then it doth forsake the article, as by example appeareth.

Alcuno, some bodie, hath in the plurall *Alcuni*, some: as *Alcuna*, some bodie, hath *Alcune*, in the plurall, some. And that throughout all the cases: and they are of the feminine gender.

But the noume *Ogniuno, Ciascuno*: that is, euerye one, eche one: Also *Niuno, Veruno, Nessuno, Nullo*: that is, none, no one, no bodie: doe want the plurall number: which doth also fayle them, when they be of the feminine gender, as *Ogniuna, Ciascuna, Niuna, Veruna, Nessuna, Nulla*.

And although this noume *Nulla*, be many times vsed in the neuter gender, and signifieth nothing: as *Nulla posse lenar*, (saith the Poet). I can take nothing awaye: yet doth it signifie also some thing as *Vuoi tu nulla?* will you any thing?

Lastlye it is to be knowne, how that all these

noumes do refuse th'articles: for we doe not saye,
l'Alcuno, l'Ognuno, il Ciascuno, il Nessuno, &c.

Of Pronoumes.

A Pronoume we call that worde, that is vsed in the steade of a noume: such as is also a pronoume both with the Grekes and latines. Wherefore some are primatiues, and some deriuatiues: they haue also numbers, genders & persones, as haue the Greke and Latine pronoumes. But what they haue that is either like, or vnlike vnto them, the diligent reader may easly perceiue, aswell by the handling now of them, as by types here following.

Sing. nom.

Sing. nom. { *Io, I: Tu, thou: Se, him: Egl, Ei,*
E, Quello, colui, he: Eſſo, he ther:
Queſto, Coſtui, this man : Cio,
that: Cotèſto, that man.

Maſ. gen.

Plu. nom. { *Noi, we: Voi, you: Eglino, Quel-*
li, Loro, Coloro, they: Eſſi, theſe
there: Queſti, coſtoro, theſe men:
Cotèſti, thoſe men.

Primitives

Sing. nom. { *Ella, Lei, Quella, Colei, ſhee:*
Eſſa, ſhe there: Queſta, Coſtèi,
this woman : Cotèſta, that wo-
man.

Femi. gen.

Plu. nom. { *Elleno: Elle, Quelle, they: Eſſe,*
thoſe there: Queſte, theſe wo-
men: Cotèſte, thoſe women.

Sing. nom. { *Mio, myne: Tuo, thyne: Suo, his:*
Noſtro, oures: Voſtro, yours.

Maſ. |

gen. Plu. nom. { *Miei, myne: Tui, Thyne: Suoi,*
thers: Noſtri, ours: Voſtri, yours.

Deriva-
tives.

Sing. nom. { *Mia, myne: Tua, thyne: Sua,*
hers: Noſtra, ours: Voſtra, yours.

Femi. |

gen. Plu. nom. { *Mie, myne: Tue, thyne: Sue,*
thers: Noſtre, ours: Voſtre, yours.

Pronoumes belonging to bothe genders.	}	Io,
		Tu,
		Coloro,
		Cofloro,
		Loro,
		Se.

Of the declining of a Pronoume.

The 1. Example.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Io,</i>	I,
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di ms,</i>	of me,
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>à me,</i>	to me,
<i>Accuf.</i>	<i>me,</i>	me,
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da me,</i>	from me.
<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Nói,</i>	We,
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di nói,</i>	of vs,
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>à nói,</i>	to vs,
<i>Accuf.</i>	<i>nói,</i>	vs,
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da nói,</i>	from vs,

The 2. example.

<i>Nom. sing.</i>	<i>Tu,</i>	Thou,
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>da te,</i>	of thee,
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>à te,</i>	to thee,
<i>Accuf.</i>	<i>te,</i>	thee,
<i>Vocat.</i>	<i>tu,</i>	thou,
<i>Ablat.</i>	<i>da te,</i>	from thee.
<i>Nom. plu.</i>	<i>Vói,</i>	You,
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>di vói,</i>	of you, or yours,
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>à vói,</i>	to you,

Accuf.

Accuf.	<i>vói,</i>	you.
Vocat.	<i>vói,</i>	you.
Ablat.	<i>du vói.</i>	from you.

The 3. example.

Genit. *Sing.* *di Se,* Of him, or his, of them, or theirs.
and *Plu.*

Dat. *à Se,* To hym, to them.

Accuf. *Se,* Him, them.

Ablat. *da Se,* From him, from them.

The 4. example.

Nom. sing. *Egli, Ei, E', Quéllo Colúi.* He.

Genit. *Di lúi, colúi, quello.* of him, or his.

Dat. *à lúi, colúi, quello.* to him.

Accuf. *lui, colúi, quéllo.* him.

Ablat. *da lúi, colúi, quéllo.* from him.

Nom. plu. *Eglino, Quèlli, coloro.* They.

Genit. *di Loro, colòro, quèlli.* of them, or thers.

Dat. *à Loro, colòro, quèlli.* to them.

Accuf. *Lòro, colòro, quèlli.* them.

Ablat. *da Loro, colòro, quèlli.* from them.

The 5. example.

Nom. singul. *Ella, Colèi, Quèlla.* Shec.

Genit. *di Lei, colèi, quella.* hers, or of her.

Dat. *a Lei, colèi, quella.* to her.

Accuf. *Lei, colèi, quella.* her.

Ablat. *da Lei, colèi, quella.* from her.

Nom. plur. Elleno, Colòro, *Quelle*, They.

Genit. di Lòro, colorò, *quelle*, of them, or theirs.

Dat. à Lòro, colorò, *quelle*, to them.

Accus. Loro, colorò, *quelle*, them.

Ablat. da Lòro, colorò, *quelle*, from them.

The 6. example.

Nom. sin. *Questo*, *Costui*, this man.

Genit. di *Questo*, *costui*, of this man, or this mans.

Dat. à *Questo*, *costui*, to this man.

Accus. *Questo*, *costui*, this man.

Ablat. da *Questo* *costui*, from this man.

Nom. plu. *Questi* *Costoro*, these men.

Genit. di *questi* *costoro*, of these men, or these mens.

Dat. à *questi*, *costoro*, to these men.

Accus. *Questi*, *costoro*, these men.

Ablat. da *questi* *costoro*, from these men.

The 7. example.

Nom. sing. *Questa* *Costei*, this woman.

Geni. di *questa* *Costei*, of this womā, or this womā.

Dat. a *questa*, *costei*, to this woman.

Accus. *Questa* *costei*, this woman.

Ablat, da *questa* *costei*, from this woman.

Nom. plu. *Queste*, *Costoro*, these women.

Gen. di *queste*, *Costoro*, of these women, or these women.

Dat. á *queste*, *costoro*, to these women.

Accus. *Queste*, *costoro*, these women.

Ablat. da *queste*, *costoro*, from these women.

Touching th'other pronoumes, that is the derivatiues, they followe altogether the declenſon of thoſe noumes, that doe ende in *O*, if they be of the maſculine gender, or in *A*, if they be of the feminine gender.

But the pronoume *Cio*, is alwayes of the ſingular number, and neuter gender.

Of th'vſe of Pronoumes.

Theſe Pronoumes *Egli*, *Ei*, *E*, and *Ella* doe alwayes ſerue to the nominatiue caſe: as *Egli diſſe*: he hath ſaide: *Ella voſſe*, ſhe hath torned.

The like is of theſe pronoumes *Eglio* & *Elleno*, (which Orators and ſuch as write in proſe do vſe) for they alſo ſerue to the nominatiue caſe: and we ſay *Eglio diſſero*, they haue ſaid: *Elleno voſſero*, they haue torned.

Againe theſe pronoumes *Egli*, and *E*, ſometimes are filling wordes, and are rather vſed for a grace in ſpeech, then of any neceſſity: as *Egli non ha guàri di tempo*, for *Non ha guàri di tempo*, it is no longe tyme: Againe, *E parrà menzògna*, for *Parrà menzògna*, it ſhall ſeeme a lye.

Pronoumes.

Lui
Lei
Loro

} do serue
 } to the

{ Genit. *Ci siamo ricordati di Lui, Lei, Loro*, We haue remembred vs. of him, her, them.

{ Dat. *Disse a Lui, Lei, Loro*, I haue tolde him, her, them.

{ Accus. *Vidi Lui, Lei, Loro*. I haue seene him, her, them.

{ Ablat. *Ho riceuuto ciò da lui, Lei, Loro*: I haue receaued that from him, her, them.

{ Nom. *Costui, Costei, Colui, Collei disse*, this man, this woman, he, she hath said *Costoro, Coloro, dissero*, these they haue said.

{ Gen. *Mi ricordo di Costui, Costei, colui, colei, costoro, coloro*, I do remember me of this mā, this woman, him, her, these, them.

Pronoumes.

Costui
Colui
Costei
Collei
Costoro
Coloro

} Do serue
 } to the

{ Dat. *Io dissi a costui, costei, colui, collei, costoro, coloro*: I haue tolde to this man, this woman, him, her these, them.

{ Accus. *Io amo costui, costei, colui, collei, costoro, coloro*: I loue this man, this woman, him, her, these, them.

{ Ablat. *Io l'ho udito da costui, costei, colui, collei, costoro, coloro*, I haue hearde it from this man, this woman, him, her, these, them.

Further

Further the articles, *Li, gli, & Le*, are oftentimes vsed for these pronoumes, *Lui* and *Léi*: And that onely in the datiu case, in this wise: *Le di*, or *dille*, for *di à Léi*, tell her: *Dà gli* or *Dàlli*, for *Dà à Lui*, giue him: and remember that these articles *Gli* and *Le*, which are of the plurall number, are vsed for *Lui* and *Léi*: pronoumes of the singular number.

Againe the articles *Lo, La, Gli*, and *Le* are vsed for these pronoumes *Lui, Léi*, and *Loro*: and that in the accusatiue case onely, thus: *Lo batté*, and *Batté lúi*, for *Batté lui* or *Quello*, he hath beaten him: *La Baciò*, & *Baciòlla*, for *Baciò Lei* or *Quella*: he hath kissed her: *Gli percosse*, and *Percosse gli*, for *Percosse Loro*, or *Quelli*, he hath striken them: *Le baciò*, & *Baciòlle*, for *Baciò loro* or *Quelle*: hath kissed them.

Genit. *Nessuno si dismentica di se*:
no bodye is forgettefull of him
selfe.

Pronoume.

{ *Se* } serueth
to the

Dat. *Catone diéde à se la morte*:
Cato hath geuen to him selfe the
death.

Accus. *Ciascuno ama più se, che
gli altri*: Eche one loueth him self
more then others.

Ablat. *Questo lo disse da se*, he
hathe tolde him this of him
selfe.

But this Pronoume *Se*, is often ioyned with

Stèſſo, in the ſingular number, and maſculine gender: and *Stèſſi*, in the plurall number, the ſame gender. Alſo *Stèſſa* in the feminine gender, and ſing. nom. and *Stèſſe*, in the plurall number, and the ſame gender: the which is done through out all the oblique caſes, except the vocatiue in this wyſe.

Di Se ſtèſſo, of hym ſelfe: *Di ſe ſtèſſa*, of her ſelfe: *Di ſe ſtèſſi*, of them ſelues: *Di ſe ſtèſſe*, of them ſelues. Alſo *A ſe ſtèſſo*, to hym ſelfe: *A ſe ſtèſſa*, to her ſelfe: *A ſe ſtèſſi*, and *A ſe ſtèſſe*, to them ſelues. Againe, *Se ſtèſſo*, hym ſelfe: *Se ſtèſſa*, her ſelfe. *Se ſtèſſi*, and *Se ſtèſſe*, them ſelues. To conclude, *Da ſe ſtèſſo*, by himſelfe: *Da ſe ſtèſſa*, by her ſelfe: *Da ſe ſtèſſi*, and *Da ſe ſtèſſe*, by them ſelues. The ſame is to be vnderſtoode of *Medeſimo*, *Medeſima*, *Medeſimi*, *Medeſime*.

Theſe are alſo ioyned to all other pronoumes for we ſay: *Io ſtèſſo*, or *medeſimo*, I my ſelfe: *Di me ſtèſſo*, or *medeſimo*, of my ſelfe: And ſo in like ſorte through out all the caſes, the vocatiue excepte. In the plurall number we ſaye, *Noi ſtèſſi* or *medeſimi*, we our ſelues: *Di noi ſtèſſi*, or *medeſimi*, of vs our ſelues: &c. Alſo *Tu ſtèſſo*, *Tu ſtèſſa*, thou thy ſelfe: *Io ſtèſſa*, I my ſelfe. *Noi ſtèſſe*, we our ſelues: *Di noi ſtèſſe*, of vs our ſelues: *Di voi ſtèſſe*, of you your ſelues.

Egli ſtèſſo, he hym ſelfe: *Di lui ſtèſſo*, of hym ſelfe: *Ella ſtèſſa*, ſhe her ſelfe: *Di lei ſtèſſa*, of her ſelfe: &c. *Egliſſo ſtèſſi*, they them ſelues: *Di loro ſtèſſi*, of them ſelues, &c. *Elleno ſtèſſe*, they them ſelues:

selues: *Di loro stesso*, of them selues, &c.

But to what ende do I staye vpon so many examples: since these wordes do not onely accompanye all the Pronoumes, but Noumes also? For many tymes we speake in this wise, *il Re stesso*, or *medesimo*, the king hym selfe: *La Regina stessa*, or *medesima*, the Queene her selfe: *i Ciel stessi* or *medesimi*, the selfe heauens: *Le stelle stesse*, or *medesime*, the felie starres.

Neither is it to be omitted how that *Stesso* doth receaue in the beginning the letter *I*, when an article goeth before it, that do ende in a vouell, the which article doth forsake his vouell, and taketh an Apostrophe.

Pronoumes.

{ Nomi. *Esso* or *Essa* *fu, disse fece*: he
or shee hath bene, hath said, hath
donne: Also, *Essi* or *Esse* *furono*:
they haue bene.

{ *Esso* }
{ *Essa* } do serue { Gen. *Mi ricorderò di Esso* or *Essa*,
{ *Essi* } to the { *Essi, Esse* : I shalbe mindefull of
{ *Esse* } him, or her, them.

{ Dat. *Il diède ad esso*, &c: he hathe
geuen it to him, &c.

{ Ablat. *L'ho udito da Esso*, &c. I
haue harde it from him, &c.

Howbeit all these, except the Nominatiue case were better explained by the Pronoumes *Lui, Lei*, and *Loro*: so that one should speake more rightly

in this sorte: *Lo mi ricordo di lui, Lei, Loro: L'ho dato à lui, Lei, Loro: Ho veduto Lui, Lei, Loro: L'ho ricevuto da lui, lei, loro.*

Further those Pronoumes, are ioyned to certaine Noumes thoroughout all the cases, the vocative except: as appereth by this tipe following.

{ the Pronoume Esso, is ioyned to certaine noumes in the	{ Nom. <i>Esso Re disse</i> , the Kinge hath faide.
	{ Genit. <i>Vàgo di Esso giovani</i> , desirous of the yonge women.
	{ Dat. <i>Dièdi il libro ad esso giudice</i> I gaue the booke to the iudge.
	{ Accus. <i>Percoffe Esso nemici</i> he did strike th'enemies.
	{ Ablat. <i>Il riceuèi da Esso amici</i> , I haue receued it from frendes.

Lastly, thus th'Italians do say, *Con esso Lui, Lei, Loro*: for *con Lui, Lei, Loro*, with him, her, them. Also, *Con esso tèco*, for *Contèco* or *Tèco*, with thee: *Con esso mèco*, for *Con mèco* or *mecco*, with me: *Con esso sèco* for *Con sèco* or *Seco*, with him. Againe, *Con esso noi*, with vs. *Ben esso voi*, with you.

They say also *Con esso le mani*, with the handes. *Con esso vn colpo*, with one blowe. And not a few of these kinde of speeches, do th'Italians vse, they chiefly that inhabit Tuscan: Howbeit, I would not haue them to be generally vsed.

These Pronoumes *Questi, Quèi* or *Quègli*, are accustomed for the most parte to be put in steade

of the pronoumes, *questo, quello*. or *Costui, & Colui*: & that many times in the Nominatiue case, and by it selfe, without the adding of any substantiue: Howbeit they are alwayes referred to some man, that a little before hath bene mentioned: as by a few examples shall plainly appeare. For we say *Cicerone fu non sólo Orator sommo, ma anchora ottimo cittadino*: *Questi giorno molto alla sua patria*: Cicero was not onely an excellent Orator, but a very good Citizen: this man hath greatly profited his countrey. Also *Quelgli parlò*. he hath spoken. And suche like almoste innumerable, thou shalt finde, in the Tuscan writers. But (to speake freely what I thinke) I can scarce be brought to allowe of it: For to me it seeme the a kinde of speache to greatly affected.

Therefore *Questo* and *Quello*, when they are of the masculine gender, do require a noume substantiue: as *Questo Re*, this King, *Quello principe*, that prince. But when they are of the neuter gender, they put away the noume substantiue, & therefore we say *Questo che io dico, è così*: this which I do tell, is thus. Againe *Quello non è così*, that is not so.

Touching the which Pronoumes, this is not to be forgotten, that when they are expressed by the genitiue plurall, they are wont to be deprived of their helpes: that is (with the Tuscans) of the preposition *Di*, in this sorte: *A casa questi vsurari*, for *a casa di questi vsurari*: to the house of these vsurers.

The Pronoume *Cio*, the which we haue said before to be the neuter gender: is vsed in these sortes of speech: as *Cio*, that is: *Sopra a ciò*, therevpon: *Oltre a ciò*, besides that: *Cioche*, whatsoeuer: *Acciòche*, to th'ende that: *Perciòche*, because that: *Perciò*, therefore.

But in what belongeth to the Pronoume *Cotesto*, it is geuen to thinges and personnes, that are out of the pronouncer, wherefore we saye to him, with whome we speake: *Cotesto libro, il quale tu hai nelle mani, è bello*, that booke, which thou hast in thy handes, is a faire booke. We vse this Pronoume also in the neuter gender, in this wise, *Cotesto, chetudici, é véro*, that that thou saiest, is true.

To conclude, it seemeth behouefull to speake not a little of *Ci* & *Ne*, which are vsed for *Noi*, *Me* for *Me*, *Vi* for *Voi*, and *Ti* for *Te*. But because they are for the most parte fixed to verbes, as it often happeneth in the hebrue tongue: therefore we doe referre them to that place where we shall entreate of those verbes.

Of the Verbe.

There are foure coniugations of Verbes, which are chiefly knowne by their infinitiue modes.

The first coniugation is of Verbes that in th infinitiue mode haue *A*, long before *R E*: as *Amare*, to loue: *Cantare*, to sing: *Volare*, to fly: *Mangiare*, to eate, &c.

The second is of Verbes that haue *E*, lōg before

RE

R E, as *Valére*, to be werthe: *Hauére*, to haue, *Tenére*, to holde, &c.

The thirde is of Verbes that haue *E*, shorte before *R E*: as *Leggére*, to reade: *Scrínere*, to write: *Víuere*, to liue: *Ridere*, to laugh, &c.

The fourthe is of Verbes that haue *I*, longe before *R E*: as *Vdíre*, to heare: *Moríre*, to dye: *Fmíre*, to ende. &c.

The first Coniugation.

Th̃indicatiue mode present tense.

Sing. { *Io Amo*, I loue.
 Tu Ami, thou louest.
 Colui Ama, he loueth.
 Plu. { *Nói Amiamo*, we loue.
 Vói Amate, you loue.
 Coloro Amano, they loue.

Preter imperfectense.

Sing.	{ <i>Io Amàua</i> , <i>Tu Amàui</i> , <i>Colui Amàua</i> ,	{ I thou he wee you they }	} Loued, or did loue.
Plu.	{ <i>Nói Amanàmo</i> , <i>Vói Amanàte</i> , <i>Coloro Amanàno</i> ,		

OF VERBES, Preterperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Amài, and ho amato,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	have lo- ued.
		<i>Tu Amàsti, and hai amato,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Amò: and ha amato,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Amàmo, & habbiamo amato</i>	{	<i>we</i>	{	
		<i>Voi Amàste, and haucte amato,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Amàrono, Amaron, Amà- ro, Amàr, & hanno, amato.</i>		<i>they</i>		

It is to be reinembred that *Amaron* and *Amar* in the thirde person plural of this preterperfectense, are to be vsed when the worde that followeth doth begyn with a consonant. And this you shall finde obserued in sundry places by good auctors.

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io hauèua amato.</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	Had lo- ued.
		<i>Tu hauèui amato.</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui hauèua amato.</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi hauenàmo amato.</i>	{	<i>we</i>	{	
		<i>Voi hauèuate amato.</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro hauenàno amato,</i>		<i>they</i>		

Future tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Amerò,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	shall, or will loue.
		<i>Tu Amerai.</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Amerà,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Ameremo.</i>	{	<i>we</i>	{	
		<i>Voi Amerete</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Ameranno.</i>		<i>they</i>		

Note

Note that in steade of *Amerò*, and the like future tense generally of all other Verbes, th'Italian vseth the infinitiue mode with this Verbe *Voglio* before it: as,

Sing.	{	<i>Io Voglio amare.</i>	{	I	} will loue.
		<i>Tu Vuoi amare.</i>		thou	
		<i>Colui Vuolo amare.</i>		he	
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Vogliamo amare.</i>	{	we	
		<i>Voi Volete amare.</i>		you	
		<i>Coloro Vogliono amare.</i>		they	

Likewise { *Io Voglio tenere.* I will holde.
Io Voglio leggere. I will reade.
Io Voglio uire. I will heare.

Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul. { *Ama tu.* loue thou.
Ami colui. let him loue,
 Plur. { *Amiamo noi.* Let vs loue.
Amate voi, loue you.
Amino coloro. let them loue.

Non amare. Loue not thou: for in forbidding they vse euer more th'infinitiue mode with *Non*: in steade of the singular number.

Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio Voglia. or *Dio Voglia.* or
O che, or *O Dio che.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Ami,</i>	{	god	{	<i>I</i>	}	loue.
		<i>Tu Ami,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Ami,</i>				<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Amiamo,</i>	{	that	{	<i>we</i>	}	
		<i>Voi Amiate,</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Amino,</i>				<i>they</i>		

Preterimperfectense.

*O Dio volesse, or Dio volesse, or O
Dio che, or O che.*

Sing.	{	<i>Io Amassi,</i>	{	wolde	{	<i>I</i>	}	loued or did loue.
		<i>Tu Amassi,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Amasse,</i>				<i>he</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Amassimo,</i>	{	that	{	<i>we</i>	}	
		<i>Voi Amaste,</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Amassero,</i>				<i>they</i>		

Preterperfectense.

O Dio voglia, Dio voglia, O Dio che, O che.

Sin.	{	<i>Io habbia amato,</i>	{	god	{	<i>I</i>	}	hau: ued.
		<i>Tu habbi amato,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui habbia amato,</i>				<i>he</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi habbiamo amato,</i>	{	that	{	<i>we</i>	}	
		<i>Voi habbrate amato,</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro habbiano amato,</i>				<i>they</i>		

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse, Dio volesse, o Dio che, o che.

Sing.

Sin.	{	<i>Io haueſſi amato,</i>	{	I wold to God	{	<i>I</i>	{	<i>thou</i>	{	had
		<i>Tu haueſſi amato,</i>				<i>he</i>		<i>he</i>		
		<i>Colui haueſſe amato,</i>				<i>that</i>		<i>we</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi haueſſimo amato,</i>	{	that	{	<i>you</i>	{	<i>they</i>	{	lo- ued.
		<i>Voi haueſte amato,</i>								
		<i>coloro haueſſero amato.</i>								

Future tenſe.

Dio voglia che,

Sing.	{	<i>Io Ami da qua in- nanzi,</i>	{	God graüt that	{	<i>I</i>	{	<i>thou</i>	{	loue hereafter
		<i>Tu Ami da qua in- nanzi.</i>				<i>he</i>		<i>he</i>		
		<i>Colui Ami da qua innanzi,</i>				<i>we</i>		<i>we</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Amiamo da qua innanzi,</i>	{	that	{	<i>you</i>	{	<i>they</i>	{	
		<i>Voi Amiate da qua innanzi,</i>								
		<i>Coloro Amino da qua innanzi,</i>								

The ſubiunctiue mode: Preſent tenſe.

Concio ſia coſa che.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Ami,</i>	{	for afmuche as	{	<i>I</i>	{	<i>thou</i>	{	loue.
		<i>Tu Ami,</i>				<i>he</i>		<i>he</i>		
		<i>Colui Ami,</i>				<i>we</i>		<i>we</i>		
Pla.	{	<i>Noi Amiamo,</i>	{		{	<i>you</i>	{	<i>they</i>	{	
		<i>Voi Amiate,</i>								
	{	<i>Coloro Amino,</i>	{		{		{		{	

E iij

Auegnache.{ *Io Amassi*: Although I loued or did loue.{ *Tu Amassi*: Although thou louedst or did loue,
&c. as in the optatiue mode.

Otherwise, &c:

Sing.	{ <i>Io Amerei, & Ameria,</i>	{ I	} sholde } loue.
	{ <i>Tu Amaresti,</i>	{ thou	
	{ <i>Colui Amarebbe, and</i>	{ he	
	<i>Ameria,</i>	{ if	
Plu.	{ <i>Noi Amaremmo,</i>	{ we	} sholde } loue.
	{ <i>Voi Amareste,</i>	{ you	
	{ <i>Coloro Amarebbono,</i>	{ they	
	<i>and Ameriano.</i>		

Preterperfectense.

Quando.{ *Io habbia amato*, when I haue loued.{ *Tu habbi amato*, when thou hast loued, &c. as in
the optatiue mode.Otherwise, *Che.*

Sing.	{ <i>Io hauerèi and Ha-</i>	} that	{ I	{ sholde } haue } loued.
	{ <i>ueria amato,</i>			
	{ <i>Tu hauerèsti amato,</i>			
	{ <i>Colui hauerèbbe and</i>		{ thou	{ he
	{ <i>Haueria amato:</i>			

Plur.

Noi *haueremmo amato*, } we } sholde
 Plur. } Voi *hauereste amato*, } that } you } haue
 } Coloro *hauerebbono* & } they } loued
Haueriano amato.

Preterpluperfecttense

Poiche.

Io haueffi amato, Since I had loued.
Tu haueffi amato, Since thou haddest loued, &c. as
 in the optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

Sing. } *Io hauerò amato*,
 } *Tu hauerai amato*,
 } *Colui hauerà amato*,
 } *Noi haueremo amato*,
 Plur. } *Voi hauerete amato*,
 } *Coloro haueranno amato*,
 } whē } I } shall
 } } thou } haue
 } } he } loued
 } } we }
 } } you }
 } } they }

Th^e infinitiue mode: Present tense.*Amare.* to loue.

Preterperfecttense.

Hauere amato, to haue loued.

Future tense.

*Douere amare**Essere per amare**Hauere ad amare*

} To be to loue, or to loue
 } hereafter.

E iiii

Part.ciples	<i>Amante</i> ,louing:	<i>Amato</i> :loued.
	<i>Amanti</i> ,louing:	<i>Amati</i> ,loued.

Present tense.

Amando Io, Tu, Colui, Noi, Voi Coloro: I,
thou, he, we, you, they louing.

Preterperfect tense.

Hauendo amato Io, Tu, Colui, Noi, Voi, Coloro: I, thou, he, we, you, they hauing
loued.

Future tense.

Donendo amare } *Io, tu, colui, noi, voi, co-*
Essendo per amare } *loro* : I, thou, he, we,
Hauendo amare } you, they being, or
hauing to loue.

The seconde Coniugation.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing. } *Io T'engo*: I holde.
 } *Tu tieni*: thou holdest.
 } *Colui tiene*: he holdeth.
Plur. } *Noi Teniamo*: we holde.
 } *Voi tenete*: you holde.
 } *Coloro tengono*: they holde.

Preter-

Preter imperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Tenèua, and Tenea.</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	
		<i>Tu tenèui</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui tenèua, and tenea,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Nói tenenàmo:</i>	{	<i>we</i>	}	<i>helde</i>
		<i>Voi tenenàte,</i>		<i>you</i>		<i>or did</i>
		<i>Coloro tenenàno & teneano</i>		<i>they</i>		<i>holde.</i>

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Tènui, and ho tenùto:</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	
		<i>Tu tenèsti, & hai tenùto,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui tènne, & ha tenùto,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Nói tenèmmo, and habbiamo</i>	{	<i>we</i>	}	<i>haue</i>
		<i>tenùto,</i>		<i>you</i>		<i>hilde.</i>
		<i>Voi tenèste, & hauete tenuto,</i>		<i>they</i>		
		<i>Coloro tènnero, and hanno te-</i>				
		<i>nuto.</i>				

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Hauèua tenùto,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	
		<i>Tu hauèui tenùto,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui hauèua tenùto,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi hauenàmo tenùto,</i>	{	<i>we</i>	}	<i>had hilde.</i>
		<i>Voi hauenàte tenùto,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro hauenàno tenuto,</i>		<i>they</i>		

Future tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Tenerò</i> and <i>Terrò</i> ,	{	<i>I</i>	}	shall, or will holde.
		<i>Tu tenerai</i> , and <i>terrai</i> ,		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui tenerà</i> , and <i>terra</i> ,		<i>he</i>		
		<i>Noi teneremo</i> , and <i>terremo</i> ,		<i>we</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Voi tenerete</i> , and <i>terrete</i> ,	{	<i>you</i>	}	
		<i>Coloro teneranno</i> , & <i>terrano</i>		<i>they</i>		

{ *Io voglio tenere*, I will holde,
 { *Tu voi tenere*, thou wilt holde, &c. as in the indicative mode.

Th' imperative mode: Present tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Tieni tu</i> . holde thou.	{		}	
		<i>Tenga colui</i> , let hym holde.				
		<i>Non Tenere</i> , holde not thou.				
Plur.	{	<i>Teniamo noi</i> , let vs holde.	{		}	
		<i>Teniate voi</i> , holde you.				
		<i>Tengano coloro</i> , let them holde.				

Th' optative mode: Present tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Tenga</i> ,	{	god grāt that	{	<i>I</i>	}	holde
		<i>Tu tenga</i> ,				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui tenga</i> ,				<i>he</i>		
		<i>Noi teniamo</i>				<i>we</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Voi teniate</i> ,	{		}	<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro tengano</i> ,				<i>they</i>		

Preter-

Preterimperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Tenèssi.</i>	{	<i>I wolde</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	<i>hilde or</i>
		<i>Tu tenèssi,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui tenesse,</i>				<i>he</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi tenèssimo.</i>	{	<i>to god</i>	{	<i>we</i>	{	<i>did holde</i>
		<i>Voi tenèste.</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro tenèssero,</i>				<i>they</i>		

Preterperfectense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Hàbbia tenuto.</i>	{	<i>god</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	<i>haue</i>
		<i>Tu hàbbi tenuto,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui hàbbia tenuto.</i>				<i>he</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi habbiamo tenuto.</i>	{	<i>gräut</i>	{	<i>we</i>	{	<i>helde.</i>
		<i>Voi habbiato tenuto.</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro habbiano tenuto</i>				<i>they</i>		

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio Voleſſo che, &c.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Haueſſi tenuto.</i>	{	<i>I wolde</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	<i>had</i>
		<i>Tu haueſſi tenuto.</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui haueſſe tenuto.</i>				<i>he</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi haueſſimo tenuto.</i>	{	<i>to god</i>	{	<i>we</i>	{	<i>held</i>
		<i>Voi haueſſe tenuto.</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro haueſſero tenuto</i>				<i>they</i>		

Future tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	{	Io Tenga da qua in-	{	I	{		{	
		nanzi.				thou		
		Tu Tenga da qua						
Plur.	{	inmanzi.	{	God	{	he	{	holde
		Colui tenga da qua		graüt				hereaf-
		inmanzi.		that		we		ter.
Plur.	{	Noi Teniamo da	{		{	you	{	
		qua inmanzi,						
		Voi teniate da qua				they		
Plur.	{	inmanzi.	{		{		{	
		Coloro tengano da						
		qua inmanzi.						

The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

Concia sia cosa che.

Sing.	{	Io Tenga,	{		{	I	{	
		Tu tenga,		for		thou		
		Colui tenga,				he		holde.
Plur.	{	Noi Teniamo,	{	as much	{	we	{	
		Voi teniate,		as		you		
		Coloro Tengono,				they		

Preterimperfect tense.

Auegna che.

{ Io Teneffi, Although I helde or did holde.
 { Tu teneffi, Although thou heldest or didest hold,
 &c. As in the optatiue mode.

Other.

Otherwise, *Se,*

Sing.	{ Io Tenerèi, Terrèi, T- neria, and Terria. Tu tenerèsti & terrèsti, Colui tenerèbbe, terrèb- be, teneria, & terria. Noi Teneremmo & ter- renmmo, Plur. Voi tenerèste & terreste, coloro tenerèbbono, ter- rèbbono, teneriano, and terriano.	if	{ I thou he we you they	{ shold holde.

Preterperfectense.

*Quando.**Io Habbia tenuto:* when I haue helde.*Tu habbisti tenuto,* when thou hast helde. &c. As
in the optatiue mode.Otherwyse. *Che.*

Sin.	{ Io Hauerèi, and Hae- ria tenuto, Tu hauerèsti tenuto, Colui hauerèbbe & ha- neria tenuto, Noi haueremmo tenuto, Plur. Voi hauerèste tenuto. Coloro hauerèbbono, & haueriano tenuto.	that	{ I thou he we you they	{ holde haue helde.

Preterpluperfectence.

Poi che.

Siò Hauessi tenuto, Since I had helde.
Tu Hauessi tenuto, Since thou haddest helde, &c.
 as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando

	<i>Io Hauerò tenuto.</i>	} <i>whē</i> {	<i>I</i>	} <i>shall</i>	
<i>Sim.</i>	<i>Tu hauerai tenuto.</i>		<i>thou</i>		
	<i>Colui hauerà tenuto.</i>		<i>he</i>		} <i>haue</i>
	<i>Noi haueremo tenuto.</i>		<i>we</i>		
	<i>Voi hauerete tenuto.</i>		<i>you</i>		
<i>Plu.</i>	<i>Coloro haueranno tenuto.</i>		<i>they</i>	<i>helde</i>	

The infinitiue mode: present tense.

Tenere.

To holde.

Preterperfectence.

Hauer tenuto.

To haue helde.

Future tense.

<i>Doner tenere</i>	} <i>To be to holde, or to holde her-</i>
<i>Esser per tenere</i>	
<i>Hauere a tenere</i>	

Participles { *Tenente*, holding. *Tenuto*, helde.
 { *Tenenti*, holding. *Tenuti*, helde,
 Present

OF VERBES.

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Presente tense.

Gerūdes	{ <i>Tenendo</i> , Holding.	
	{ Preterperfectense.	
	{ <i>Hauendo tenuto</i> , hauing helde.	
	{ Future tense.	
	{ <i>Donendo tenere</i> } Being, or hauing to	
	{ <i>Hauendo à tenere</i> } holde.	
	{ <i>Essendo per tenere</i> }	

The thirde Coniugation.

Th^e Indicatiue mode: Present tense

Singul.	{ <i>Io Leggo</i> : I reade.	
	{ <i>Tu Leggi</i> : thou readest.	
	{ <i>Colui Legge</i> , he readeth.	
Plur.	{ <i>Noi Leggiamo</i> : we reade.	
	{ <i>Voi Leggete</i> . you reade.	
	{ <i>Coloro Leggono</i> : they reade.	

Preterperfectense.

Sin.	{ <i>Io Leggèua</i> , and <i>Leggèa</i> .	
	{ <i>Tu Leggeni</i> .	
	{ <i>Colui Leggèua</i> and <i>Leggèa</i> ,	
Plu.	{ <i>Noi Leggenamo</i> .	
	{ <i>Voi Leggenate</i> .	
	{ <i>coloro Leggenano & leggeano</i>	
	{ I thou he we you they } did reade.	

OF VERBES.
Preterperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Lessi, and Ho letto,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	
		<i>Tu leggesti, & hai letto,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui lesse, & ha letto,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Leggèmmo, and</i>	{	<i>we</i>	}	haue reade.
		<i>habbiamo letto.</i>				
		<i>Voi leggeste, and haue-</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>te let to.</i>				
		<i>Coloro lessero, and hāno</i>		<i>they</i>		
		<i>letto,</i>				

Preterpluperfectense

Sing.	{	<i>Io hauèua letto.</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	had reade.
		<i>Tu hauèui letto.</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui hauèua letto,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Hauèuàmo letto,</i>	{	<i>we</i>	}	
		<i>Voi hauèuàte letto,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro hauèuàno letto.</i>		<i>they</i>		

Future tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Leggerò.</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	shall or will reade.
		<i>Tu Leggerai,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Leggerà,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Leggeremo.</i>	{	<i>we</i>	}	
		<i>Voi leggerete,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro leggeranno.</i>		<i>they</i>		

{ *Io Voglio leggere, I will reade.*
 { *Tu Voi leggere, thou wilt reade, &c. as in Indicative mode.*

Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul. { *Leggi tu*, Reade thou.
 { *Legga colui*, let him reade.
 Plur. { *Leggiamo noi*, let vs reade.
 { *Leggète voi*, reade you.
 { *Leggano coloro*, let them reade.
 Non Leggere, reade not thou.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Legga,</i> <i>Tu Legga,</i> <i>Colui Legga,</i>	{	God	{	I	} reade.
		<i>Noi Leggiamo,</i>		graüt	{	thou	
		<i>Voi Leggiäte,</i>		that	{	he	
Plur.	{	<i>Coloro Leggano,</i>			{	we	
						you	
						they	

Preterimperfecttense.

O Dio Volesse che, &c.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Leggeffi.</i> <i>Tu Leggeffi,</i> <i>Colui Leggesse,</i>	} I would	to God	that	{	I	} reade, or did reade.
		<i>Noi Leggeffimo,</i>				{	thou	
		<i>Voi Leggeste,</i>				{	he	
Plur.	{	<i>Coloro leggesfero.</i>					we	
						you		
						they		

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Habbia letto,	{	God	{	I	{		{
		Tu habbi letto,							
Plu.	{	Colui habbia letto,	{	graüt	{	thou	{	he	{
		Nòì habbiamo letto,							
		Vòì habbiate letto,							
		Coloro habbiano letto,						wee	reade.
						you			
						they			

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Haueffi letto,	{	I wolde	{	I	{		{
		Tu haueffi letto,							
Plu.	{	Colui haueffe letto,	{	to God	{	thou	{	he	{
		Nòì Haueffimo letto,							
		Vòì haueffete letto,							
		Coloro haueffero letto		that		wee		had	reade.
						you			
						they			

Future tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	{	Io Legga da qua	{	God	{	I	{		{
		innanzi,							
Plur.	{	Tu Legga da qua	{	graüt	{	thou	{	he	{
		innanzi,							
		Colui Legga da							
		qua innanzi,						wee	reade
		Noi Leggiamo da		that					hereafter.
		qua innanzi,				you			
		Voi Leggiate da							
		qua innanzi,							
		Coloro leggano da				they			
		qua innanzi,							

The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Legga,</i>	}	for	{	<i>I</i>	}	reade.
		<i>Tu Legga,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Legga,</i>				<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Leggiamo,</i>	}	as	{	<i>wee</i>	}	
		<i>Voi Leggate,</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Leggano,</i>				<i>they</i>		

Preterimperfectense.

Auegna che.

{ *Io Leggeffi,* Although I reade or did reade.
 { *Tu leggeffi,* although thou readeft or didest reade
 &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, *Se.*

Sm.	{	<i>Io Leggerei, and Leggeria,</i>	}	I	}	sholde reade.
		<i>Tu Leggeresti,</i>				
		<i>Colui Leggerebbe, and Leg- geria,</i>				
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Leggeremmo,</i>	}	wee	}	
		<i>Voi Leggereste,</i>				
		<i>Coloro Leggerèbbono , and Leggeriano,</i>				

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

{ *Io Habbia letto,* when I haue reade.
 { *Tu Habbia letto,* when thou hast reade, &c. as in
 the optatiue mode.

OF VERBES.
Otherwayes, *Che.*

Sing.	{	Io Hauerei, and Haueria letto,	{	I	{	thou	{	sholde haue reade.
Plu.	{	Tu hauereſti letto, Colui hauerebbe, and haueria letto,	{	that	{	he wee you they	{	
	{	Noi hauereſſimo letto, Voi hauereſte letto, Coloro hauerebbono & haueriano letto,	{		{		{	

Preterpluperfectence.

Poi che.

{ Io Hauessi letto, Since I had reade.
{ Tu Hauessi letto, Since thou haddest reade, &c.
as in the optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

Sin.	{	Io Hauero letto, Tu hauerai letto, Colui hauerà letto,	{	whē	{	I thou he we you they	{	shall haue reade,
Plu.	{	Noi haueremo letto, Voi hauerete letto, Coloro haueranno letto,	{		{		{	

The Infinitiu mode: Present tense,

Leggere, to reade.

Preterperfectense.

Hauer letto, to haue reade.

Futur

OF VERBES.

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Future tense.

Douër Leggere
Hauerà Leggere
Esser per Leggere } To be to reade, or to reade
 hereafter.

Participles { *Legente*, reading. *Letto*, reade.
 { *Legenti*, reading. *Letti*, reade.

Present tense.

Legendo, reading.
 Preterperfecttense.
 Gerūdes { *Hauendo letto*, hauing reade.

Future tense.

Douendo leggere
Hauendo da leggere
Essendo per leggere } Being, or hauing
 to reade.

The fourth Coniugation.

Th'Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Io Odo, I heare.
 Singul. { *Tu Odi*, thou hearest.
 { *Colui Ode*, he heareth.
 { *Noi Vdiamo*, we heare.
 Plur. { *Voi Vdite*, you heare.
 { *Coloro Odonno*, they heare.

OF VERBES.
Preterimperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Vdina.</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	
		<i>Tu vdiui,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui vdiua,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi vdiuamo,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	}	heard or did heare.
		<i>Voi vdiuate,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro vdiuano & vdiانو</i>		<i>they</i>		

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Vdi, vdi, and ho vdito,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	
		<i>Tu vdisti, and hai vdito,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui vdi, and ha vdito,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Vdimmo, and Habbia-</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	}	haue heard.
		<i>mo vdito,</i>				
		<i>Voi vdiste & haueete vdito,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro vdirono, vdiron, vdi-</i>		<i>they</i>		
		<i>ro, vdir, and hanno vdito.</i>				

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Hauena Vdito,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	
		<i>Tu haueui Vdito,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui hauena vdito,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plu.	{	<i>Noi haueuamo vdito,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	}	had heard
		<i>Voi haueuate vdito,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro haueuano vdito,</i>		<i>they</i>		

Future tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Vdiro,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	}	shall or will heare.
		<i>Tu vdirai,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui vdira,</i>		<i>he</i>		

Plu.

Plur. { *Noi Vdiremo,* } wee } shall or will
 { *Voi vdirere,* } you } heare.
 { *Coloro vdiranno,* } they }

{ *Io Voglio vdire,* I will heare.

{ *Tu Voi vdire,* thou wilt heare, &c.

Th'imperatiue mode Present tense.

Sing. { *Odi tu :* heare thou.
 { *Oda colui,* let him heare.
 { *Non Vdire,* heare not thou.

Plur. { *V diamo noi,* let vs heare.
 { *V dite voi,* heare you.
 { *Odano coloro,* let them heare,

Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing. { *Io Oda,* } God { *I* }
 { *Tu Oda,* } graūt } thou }
 { *Colui Oda,* } that } he } heare.
 Plur. { *Noi Odiamo,* } } wee }
 { *Voi Odiare,* } } you }
 { *Coloro Odano,* } } they }

Preterimperfect tense.

O Dio Voiesse che, &c.

Sing. { *Io Vdissi,* } I wolde { *I* }
 { *Tu vdissi,* } to God } thou }
 { *Colui vdissè,* } that } he } heard or
 Plur. { *Noi vdissimo,* } } we } did heare
 { *Voi vdiste,* } } you }
 { *Coloro vdissero,* } } they }

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Habbia udito,	{	God	{	I	{	have
		Tu habbia udito,				thou		
		Colui habbia udito,				he		
Plu.	{	Noi habbiamo udito,	{	graüt	{	we	{	heard
		Voi habbate udito,				you		
		Coloro habbiano udito,				they		

Preterpluperfectense

O dio Voleffe che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Haueffi udito,	{	I wolde	{	I	{	had
		Tu haueffi udito,				thou		
		Colui haueffe udito,				he		
Plu.	{	Noi Haueffimo udito,	{	to God	{	wee	{	heard
		Voi haueffe udito,				you		
		Coloro haueffero udito,				they		

Future tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Oda da qua innãzi,	{	god	{	I	{	here-
		Tu Oda da qua innãzi				thou		
		Colui Oda da qua in-				he		
Plu.	{	nanzi,	{	graüt	{	we	{	after.
		Noi Vdiamo da qua				you		
		innanzi,				they		
Plu.	{	Voi Vdiate da qua in-	{	that	{		{	
		nanzi,						
Plu.	{	Coloro Odano da qua	{		{		{	
		innanzi,						

The

The subiunctiue mode: Presenttense.

Concia sia cosa che. &c.

Sing.	{	Io Oda	{	for	{	I	}	heare.	
		Tu Oda,				asmuche			thou
		Colui Oda,							he
Plur.	{	Noi Vdiamo,	{	as	{	we	}		
		Voi Vdiate,				you			
		Coloro Odano,				they			

Preterimperfecttense.

Auegna che.

Sim.	{	Io Vdissi,	{	Although	{	I	{	heard or				
		Tu Vdissi,				thou						
		Colui vdisse,				he			did heare			
Plu.		{				Noi Vdissimo,			{	we	{	did heare
						Voi Vdiste,				you		
						Coloro v. issero				they		

Otherwise, &c:

Sing.	{	Io Vdirei, vdiria.	}	{	I	}	should	
		Tu vdiresti,			thou			he
		Colui vdirebbe, and			he			
		vdiria.		if			heare.	
Plur.	{	Noi Vdiremmo,	}	{	we	}		
		Vos vdireste,			you			
		Coloro vdirebbono, &			they			
		vdiriano.						

vdiriano.

OF VERBES.
Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Sin.	{	Io Habbia udito, Tu habbia udito, Colui habbia udito, Noi habbiamo udito,	}	whē	{	I thou he we you they	}	haue heard.
Plu	{	Voi habbiato udito, Coloro habbiano udito,	}					

Otherwise, *Che.*

Sing.	{	Io Hauerei and Haueria udito, Tu hauereſti udito, Colui hauerebbe and haueria udito,	}	that	{	I thou he we you they	}	ſhould haue heard.
Plur.	{	Noi Haueremo udito, Voi hauereſte udito, Coloro hauerebbono & haueriano udito,	}					

Preterpluperfectense.

Poi che.

Sin.	{	Io Hauessi udito, Tu Hauessi udito, Colui haueſſe udito,	}	Since that	{	I thou he we you they	}	had heard
Plu	{	Noi haueſſimo udito, Voi haueſte udito, Coloro haueſſero udito	}					Future

Future tense.

Quando.

Sin.	{	<i>Io hauerò vdito:</i>	{	whē	{	<i>I</i>	{	shall
		<i>Tu hauerai vdito,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
Plu	{	<i>Colui hauerà vdito,</i>	{		{	<i>he</i>	{	haue
		<i>Noi haueremo vdito,</i>				<i>we</i>		
		<i>Voi hauerete vdito,</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro haueranno vdito.</i>				<i>they</i>		heard.

The Infinitive mode: Present tense.

Vdire, to heare.

Preterperfect tense.

Hauère vdito, to haue heard.

Future tense.

*Donere vdire**Hauère ad vdire**Essere per vdire.*{ To be to heare, or to heare
hereafter.

Participles { *Vdiente*, hearing: *vdito* heard.
 { *Vdienti*, hearing: *vditi* heard.

Present tense.

{ *Odendo*, Hearing.

Preterperfect tense.

Hauendo vdito, Hauing heard.

Future tense.

Gerūdes { *Donendo Vdire* } Being or hauing
 { *Essendo per vdire* } to heare.
 { *Hauendo ad vdire*

And because th'Italian tonge doth lack a Verbe passiue: & can not expresse the passiue voyce, without the helpe of this Verbe *Sono*: therfore we must first declayne this verbe before we can proceede to th'other.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing. { *Io Sono*: I am.
Tu Sei: thou art.
Colui E: he is.
Plu. { *Noi Siamo*: we are or be.
Voi Sete: you are or be.
Coloro Sono: they are or be.

Preterimperfectense.

Sing. { *Io Era*, I was.
Tu Eri, thou wast.
Colui Era, he was.
Plu. { *Noi Erauamo*, and *Eramo*, we were.
Voi Erauate, you were.
Coloro Erano, they were.

Preterperfectense.

<i>Sin.</i>	{ <i>Io Fui</i> , and <i>Sono stato</i> , <i>Tu Fosti</i> , and <i>Sei stato</i> , <i>Colui Fu</i> , and <i>E stato</i> ,	{ I thou he we you they }	} haue ben.
<i>Plu.</i>	{ <i>Noi Fummo</i> , & <i>Siamo stati</i> , <i>Voi Foste</i> , and <i>Sete stati</i> , <i>Coloro Fũrono</i> , <i>Furõ</i> , <i>Furo</i> ,		
	and <i>Sono stati</i> .		

Preter-

OF VERBES.

Preterimperfectense.

*O Dio Volessè, Dio volessè, ò
Dio, che, ò che.*

Sin.	{ Io Fóssi, & Fússi, Tu Fossi, & Fussi, Colui fosse, & fusse, Noi Fossimo, and	{ Wolde to God that	{ I thou he we you they	{ were.
Plu	{ fussimo, Voi foste, & foste, Coloro fossero, and jussèro.			

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia, &c.

Sin.	{ Io Sia stato, Tu Sy stato, Colui Sia stato, Noi Siamo stati,	{ God gräut that	{ I thou he we you they	{ haue ben.
Plu	{ Voi Siate stati, Coloro Siano stati,			

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volessè, che, &c.

Sin.	{ Io Fossi stato, Tu Fossi stato, Colui Fosse stato, Noi Fossimo stati,	{ I wold to god that	{ I thou he we you they	{ had ben
Plu	{ Voi Foste stati, Coloro Fossèro stati,			

Future

Future tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Sia da qua innanzi,</i>	{	god	{	<i>I</i>	{	be
		<i>Tu Sij da qua innanzi,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Sia da qua innanzi,</i>				<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Siamo da qua innanzi,</i>	{	gratit	{	we	{	here-
		<i>Voi Siate da qua innanzi,</i>						
		<i>Coloro Siano da qua innanzi.</i>						
				that		you		after
						they		

The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Sia,</i>	{	for	{	<i>I am.</i>
		<i>Tu Sij,</i>				<i>thou art.</i>
		<i>Colui Sia,</i>				<i>he is.</i>
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Siamo,</i>	{	as	{	<i>we are.</i>
		<i>Voi Siate,</i>				<i>you are.</i>
		<i>Coloro Siano,</i>				<i>they are.</i>

Preterimperfect tense.

Anegna che.

Singul.	{	<i>Io Fússi,</i>	{	Although	{	<i>I</i>	{	were.
		<i>Tu Fússi,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Fússe,</i>				<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Fussimo,</i>	{		{	<i>we</i>	{	
		<i>Voi Fúste,</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro fussero,</i>				<i>they</i>		

Otherwise, *Se.*

Singu.	{ Io Sarèi, and Saria. Tu Saresti, Colui Sarebbe, and Saria. }	if	{ I thou he we you they }	{ should be. }
Plur.	{ Noi Saremmo, Voi Sareste, Coloro Sarebbono, & sariano, }			

Preterperfectense.

Quando.

Sin.	{ Io Sia stato, Tu Sij stato, Colui Sia stato, Noi Siamo stati, Voi Siate stati, Coloro Siano stati, }	when	{ I thou he we you they }	{ have ben. }
Plu.				

Otherwise, *Che.*

Sin.	{ Io Sarèi, & Saria stato Tu Saresti stato, Colui Sarebbe & Saria stato, Noi Saremmo stati Voi Sareste stati, Coloro sarebbono and sariano stati. }	that	{ I thou he we you they }	{ sholde have ben. }
Plu.				

Preter.

Preterpluperfectense.

Poiche.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Fussi stato,</i>	}	Since	{	<i>I</i>	}	had ben.
		<i>Tu Fussi stato,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Fusse stato,</i>				<i>he</i>		
		<i>Noi Fussimo stati,</i>				<i>wee</i>		
		<i>Voi Fuste stati.</i>				<i>you</i>		
Plu	{	<i>Coloro fussero stati,</i>	}	that	{	<i>they</i>	}	

Future tense.

Quando.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Saro stato,</i>	}	when	{	<i>I</i>	}	shall
		<i>Tu Sarai stato,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui sara stato,</i>				<i>he</i>		
		<i>Noi Saremo stati,</i>				<i>wee</i>		
		<i>Voi sarete stati,</i>				<i>you</i>		
Plu	{	<i>Coloro saranno stati,</i>	}		{	<i>they</i>	}	ben.

Th' infinitiue mode: Present tense.

Essere, to be.

Preterperfectense.

Essere stato, to haue ben.

Future tense.

Dau'er Essere, } To be to be, or to haue to be.
Hauere ad Essere. }

Participles { *Stato, stata, and suto, suta, bene.*
 { *Stati, state, and suti, sute, bene.*

OF VEBRES.

Present tense.

Essendo, Being.

Preterperfecttense.

Gerūdes { *Essendo, stato, stata, stati, state :* Having
ben.

Future tense.

<i>Donendo essere</i>	} Being, or having to be.
<i>Hauendo ad essere</i>	
<i>Essendo per essere.</i>	

The declining of a Verbe passiue of
the first Coniugation.

The Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Singul.	{	<i>Io Sono amato,</i> I am loued.
		<i>Tu Sei amato,</i> thou art loued.
		<i>Colui E amato: si ama, amasi,</i> he is loued.
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Siamo amati,</i> we are loued.
		<i>Voi Sete amati,</i> you are loued.
		<i>Coloro Sono amati: si amano, amano si, and amansi,</i> they are loued.

Preterimperfecttense.

Singul.	{	<i>Io Era amato,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	} was loued.
		<i>Tu Eri amato,</i>		<i>thou</i>	
		<i>Colui Era amato, si amaua, amauasi,</i>		<i>he</i>	

Plur.

Plur. { Noi Eravamo amati, } we
 { Voi Eravate amati, } you } were loued
 { Coloro Erano amati, } they }
si amavano, amavanoſi, and amavanſi.

Preterperfectenſe.

Sing. { Io Sono ſtato, & Fui amato, } I
 { Tu Sei ſtato, & Fosti amato, } thou
 { Colui Eſtato and Fu amato: } he
ſi amo, amoſſi. } have ben
 Noi Siamo ſtati, and Fummo } we } loued.
 Plur. { amati. }
 { Voi ſete ſtati, & Foste amati } you
 { Coloro Sono ſtati and Furo- } they }
rono amati: ſi amarono, Amaron, amaro, amar,
& amaronſi, amaronſi, amarofſi, amarſi.

Preterpluperfectenſe.

Sing. { Io Era ſtato amato, } I
 { Tu Eri ſtato amato, } thou
 { Colui Era ſtato amato, } he } had ben
 Noi eravamo ſtati amati, } we } loued.
 Plur. { Voi eravate ſtati amati, } you
 { Coloro erano ſtati amati, } they }

Future tenſe.

Sing. { Io Sarò amato, } I
 { Tu Sarai amato, } thou } ſhal be lo-
 { Colui Sara amato: ſi a- } he } ued.
rà, ameràſſi,

Noi Sar'emo amati, } we
Plur. Voi sarete amati, } you } shall be
Coloro far'anno amati: si A- } they } loued.
mer anno, amer'annosi, and amer'ansi.

Th'imperatiue mode Present tense.

Sij amato tu: Be thou loued.
Sing. Sia amato colui, si ami, amisi, Let him be lo-
 ued.
Si amo amati noi. Let vs be loued.
Plur. Siate amati voi, be you loued.
Siano amati coloro, si amino, aminosi, & aminisi,
 let them be loued.

Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Io Sia amato, } I
Sing. Tu sij amato, } thou
Colui sia amato, si God } he } be lo-
ami, amisi, } graue } ued.
Nói Siamo amati, } that } wee
Plur. Voi siate amati, } you
Coloro siano amati, } they
siamino, aminosi, and aminisi,

Preterimperfect tense.

O Dio Volesse che, &c.

Singul.

Sin.	{	Io Fossi amato, Tu fossi amato, Colui fosse amato, si	}	I wolde to God that	{	I thou he wee you they	}	were lo- ued.
Plu.	{	Noi Fossimo amati Voi foste amati, Coloro fossero ama-	}					

ti, si amassero, amassero si, and amassersi.

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io fui stato amato, Tu Sii stato amato, Colui Sia stato amato,	}	God gränt that	{	I thou he we you they	}	haue bene loued
Plu.	{	Noi Siämo stati amati, Voi Siate stati amati, Coloro siano stati amati	}					

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Fossi stato amato, Tu fossi stato amato Colui fosse stato a-	}	I wolde to God that	{	I thou he we you they	}	had ben lo- ued.
Plu.	{	mato. Noi fossimo stati a- mati. Voi foste stati amati, Coloro fossero stati	}					

amati.

O dio Volesse che, &c.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Sia amato da qua</i>	{	God	{	<i>I</i>	{	be
		<i>innanzi,</i>				<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Tu Sij amato da qua</i>				<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>innanzi.</i>	{	graüt	{	<i>we</i>	{	here-
		<i>Colui sia amato da</i>				<i>that</i>		
		<i>qua innanzi,</i>				<i>we</i>		
		<i>Noi Siamo amati da</i>				<i>you</i>		
		<i>qua innanzi,</i>				<i>they</i>		
		<i>Voi Siate amati da</i>						
		<i>qua innanzi.</i>						
		<i>Coloro siano amati da</i>						
		<i>qua innanzi.</i>						

The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

Concia sia cosa che, &c.

{ *Io Sia amato*, For asinuch as I am loued.
 { *Tu Sij amato*, For asinuch as thou art loued, &c.
 as in the Optatiue mode.

Preterimperfect tense.

Auegna che.

{ *Io Fossi amato*, Although I were loued.
 { *Tu Fossi amato*, Although thou were loued, &c.
 as in the Optatiue mode.

Other.

Otherwise, Sc:

Sing. { Io Saréi & Saria amato } I
 { Tu faresti amato, } if { thou } should be
 { Colui farebbe & saria. } { he } sloued.
amato: si amerebbe, amerebbe si, si ameria, ameria si.

Plur. { Noi Saremmo amati, } we
 { Voi fareste amati, } if { you } should be
 { Coloro Sarebbono and } { they } sloued.
*sariano amati: si amerebbono, amerebbono si, amereb-
 bono si, si ameriano, ameriano si, & amerian si.*

Preterperfectense.

Concia sia cosa che.

{ Io Sia stato amato: For asmuch as I haue benlo-
 ued.
 { Tu Sy stato amato: For asmuch as thou hast bene-
 ued, &c. As in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, Se:

Sing. { Io Saréi, and Saria stato } I
 { amato, } { thou } should
 { Tu faresti stato amato, } { he } haue
 { Colui farebbe, and saria } { bene
 stato amato, } { sloued
 Plur. { Noi Saremmo stati amati, } if { we }
 { Voi fareste stati amati, } { you }
 { Coloro farebbono, and sa- } { they }
 { ranno stati amati, } { }

G iij

OF VERBES.
Preterimperfectense.

Poi che.

Io Fossi stato amato, Since I had ben loued.
Tu fossi stato amato, Since thou haddest bene lo-
ued, &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

Si.	<i>Io Sarò stato amato</i> <i>Tu Sarai stato amato</i> <i>Colui Sarà stato amato,</i>	} when	<i>I</i> <i>thou</i> <i>he</i> <i>we</i> <i>you</i> <i>they</i>	<i>shall</i> <i>haue</i> <i>(bene)</i> <i>lo-</i> <i>ued.</i>	
Pl.					<i>Noi Saremo stati amati,</i> <i>Voi Sarete stati amati,</i> <i>Coloro Saranno stati amati</i>

The Infinitive mode: Present tense.

Essere amato, or *Amar si*, to be loued.

Preterperfectense.

Essere stato amato, or *Essersi amato*, to haue
ben loued.

Future tense.

Donere essere amato, *Donersi amare*, *Donere-*
mar si,

Hauere ad essere amato, *Hauersi ad amarsi*, *bi-*
uersi ad amare.

Essere per amarsi, *Essersi per amare*, to be, to be
loued: to haue to be loued.

Parti-

Participles { *Amato*, loued. *Amati*, loued.
Amata, loued. *Amate*, loued.

Present tense.

(*Essendo amato*: & *Amandosi*: Being loued.

Preterperfect tense.

Essendo stato amato: Having ben loued

Future tense.

Gerundes { *Essendo per essere amato*: *Essendo si per amare*: and *Essendo per amarsi*,
Donendo essere amato, *Donendo si amare*, and *Donendo amarsi*,
Hauendo ad essere amato, *Hauendosi ad amare* and *Hauendo ad amarsi*: Being to be loued.

And bicause this Verbe *Ho* (I haue) cometh often in vse: as may be seene in the declining of the former Verbes: Therefore I haue thought good not to omit the declining of it.

Th Indicatiue mode: Present tense.

Sing. { *Io Ho*, and *Haggio* poeticall: I haue.
Tu Hai: thou haste.
Colui He, and *Hanc* poeticall: he hath.
Noi Habbiamo: we haue.
Plur. { *Voi haue*: you haue.
Coloro hanno: they haue.

Preterimperfectense.

Sing.	{	Io Hauéua, and Hauéa,	{	I	}	had.
		Tu hauéui,		thou		
		Colui hauéua, and hauéa,		he		
Plur.	{	Noi Hauéuamo,	{	wee	}	had.
		Voi hauéuàte,		you		
		Coloro hauéuano, and hauéano,		they		

Preterperfectense.

Sing.	{	Io Hébbi, and Ho hauúto,	{	I	}	had.
		Tu hauéffi, and hái hauúto,		thou		
		Colui hébbe, and ha hauúto,		he		
Plur.	{	Noi Hauemmo, and habbi-	{	wee	}	had.
		amo hauúto,		you		
		Voi hauéffe, & haueto hauúto		they		
		Coloro hébbero, and hanno hauúto,				

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing.	{	Io Hauèua hauúto,	{	I	}	had.
		Tu hauéui hauúto		thou		
		Colui hauéua hauúto,		he		
Plur.	{	Noi Hauéuàmo hauúto,	{	wee	}	had.
		Voi hauéuàte hauúto,		you		
		Coloro hauéuano hauúto,		they		

Future tense.

Sing.	{	Io Hauerà, haurò, and Harrò,	{	I	}	shall
		Tu hauerà, haurà, and barrà,		thou		
		Colui hauerà, haurà, & harrà,		he		
						Plur.

Preterperfectense.

O Dio *Voglia che, &c.*

Sin.	{	Io Habbia hauuto,	}	God	{	I	}	haue
		Tu habbia hauuto,				thou		
		Colui habbia hauuto,				he		
Plu.	{	Noi Habbiamo hauuto,	}	graüt	{	we	}	had.
		Voi habbiato hauuto,				that		
		Coloro habbiano hauuto				you		
						they		

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio *voleffe che, &c.*

Sin.	{	Io Hauessi hauuto,	}	I wolde	{	I	}	had
		Tu hauessi hauuto,				thou		
		Colui hauesse hauuto,				he		
Plu.	{	Noi Hauessimo hauuto,	}	to God	{	wee	}	had
		Voi haueste hauuto,				that		
		Coloro hauessero hauuto				you		
						they		

Future tense.

O Dio *voglia che, &c.*

Sin.	{	Io Habbia da qua innanzi,	}	God	{	I	}	haue
		Tu habbia da qua innanzi,				thou		
		Colui habbia da qua innanzi,				he		
Plu.	{	Noi Habbiamo da qua innanzi,	}	graüt	{	wee	}	her-
		Voi habbiato da qua innanzi,				that		
		Coloro habbiano da qua innanzi,				you		
						they		

The

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Io Habbia. For as much as I haue.

Tu habbi. For as much as thou hast, &c. as in the Optative mode.

Preterimperfect tense.

Auegna che.

Io Hauessi. Although I had.

Tu hauessi. Although thou haddest, &c. as in the Optative mode.

Otherwise, Se.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Hauerei, haurei, & harrei: Haueria, hauria, & harria,</i>	{	If	{	I thou he	{	should haue.
		<i>Tu hauresti, hauresti, and harresti,</i>						
		<i>Colui haurebbe, haurebbe, and harrebbe: Haueria, hauria, and harria,</i>						

Plu.	{	<i>Noi Haueremmo, haurimmo, and harremmo,</i>	{	If	{	wee you they	{	should haue.
		<i>Voi haureste, haureste, & harreste,</i>						
		<i>Coloro haurebbono, haurebbono, and harrebbono: Haueriano, hauriano, and harriano.</i>						

Preterperfectense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Io Hàbbia hauuto: For asmuch as I haue had.
Tu hàbbia hauuto: For asmuch as thou hast had,
 &c. as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, *O Che.*

Si.	{	<i>Io hauerèi, and Haueria</i>	{	I	{	thou	{	shold
		<i>hauuto,</i>						
Pl.	{	<i>Tu hauerèsti hauuto,</i>	{	ô	that	{	wee	had.
		<i>Colui hauerèbbe and ha-</i>						
		<i>ueria hauuto,</i>						
		<i>Noi Hauerèmmo hauuto,</i>						
	{	<i>Voi hauerèste hauuto,</i>	{			{	you	
		<i>Coloro hauerèbbono, and</i>						
		<i>haueriano, hauuto,</i>						
							they	

Preterpluperfectense.

Poi che.

Io Hauèssi hauuto: Since I had had.
Tu hauèssi hauuto: Since thou haddest had, &c.
 as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Hauerò hauuto,</i>	{	when	{	I	{	thou	{	shall		
		<i>Tu hauerà hauuto,</i>									he	haue
		<i>Colui hauerà hauuto,</i>									wee	had.
Plu.	{	<i>Noi Hauerèmo hauuto,</i>	{									
		<i>Voi hauerèste hauuto,</i>										
		<i>Coloro haueràno hauuto</i>										
								they		The		

Th Infinitive mode : Present tense.

Hauere, to haue.

Preterperfectense.

Hauère haunto, to haue had.

Future tense.

Donère hauere, }
Essere per hauere, } To be to haue.

Participles { *Hauente,* hauing. *Haunto, & a,* had.
 { *Hauenti,* hauing. *Haunti, & e,* had.

Present tense.

{ *Hauendo,* hauing.

Preterperfectense.

{ *Hauèndo haunto,* hauing had.

Gerundes { Future tense.

{ *Donèndo hauère*

{ *Hauèndo ad hauère*

{ *Essèndo per hauère* } Hauing, or being
 to haue.

The declining of the Verbe

Andire : To go.

The Indicative mode : Present tense.

Singul. { *Io Vo,* and *Vado,* I go,
 { *Tu vai* : thou goest,
 { *Colui va,* he goeth.

Noi Andiamo, wee goe.
 Plu. { Voi andate, you go.
 { Coloro vanno, they go.

Preterimperfectense.

Sing. { Io Andava, { I
 { Tu andavi, { thou
 { Colui andava, { he
 Plu. { Noi Andavamo, { wee
 { Voi andavate, { you
 { Coloro andavano, { they } went or did go.

Preterperfectense.

Sing. { Io Andai, and Sono andato, { I
 { Tu andasti, & Sei andato, { thou
 { Colui andò, and E andato, { he
 Plu. { Noi Andammo, & Siamo andati, { we
 { Voi andaste, and Sète andati, { you
 { Coloro andarono, & Sono andati, { they } have gon.

Preterpluperfectense.

Sing. { Io Era andato, { I
 { Tu Eri andato, { thou
 { Colui Era andato, { he
 Plur. { Noi Eravamo andati, { we
 { Voi eravate andati, { you
 { Coloro erano andati, { they } had gone, or was gone.

Future tense.

Sing. { Io Anderò, and Andrò, { I
 { Tu anderai, and andrai, { thou
 { Colui andrà, and andrà, { he } shall go.

Plur.

Plu. { *Noi Anderemo, & andrémo,* { we
 { *Voi anderéte, and andréte,* { you } shal go.
 { *Coloro anderāno, & andrāno,* { they }

Th'imperatiue mode: Present tense.

Sin. { *Va tu,* go thou.
 { *Vàda, and vadi colui,* let him go.
 { *Andiamo noi,* let vs go.
 Plu. { *Andate voi,* go you.
 { *Vàdano, and vadino colóro,* let them go.

Th'optatiue mode: Present tense.

O Dio vòglia che, &c.

Sing. { *Io Vada, and vadi,* { I
 { *Tu vada, and vadi,* { God { thou }
 { *Colui vada, and vadi,* { graūt { he }
 { *Noi Andiamo,* { that { we } go.
 Plu. { *Voi andiate,* { you }
 { *Coloro vādano, & vadino,* { they }

Preterimperfect tense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sing. { *Io Andàssi,* { I
 { *Tu andàssi,* { I wolde { thou } went,
 { *Colui andasse,* { to God { he } or did
 { *Noi Andàssimo,* { that { wee } go.
 Plur. { *Voi andàste,* { you }
 { *Coloro andàssero,* { they }

Preterperfectense.

O Dio Voglia che, &c.

Sing.	{	Io Sia andato,	{	God	{	I	{	thou	{	have
		Tu Sij andato,				graüt		he		gone
		Colui Sia andato,				that		we		
Plur.	{	Noi Siamo andati,	{		{	you	{	they	{	
		Voi Siate andati,								
		Coloro Siano andati,								

Preterpluperfectense.

O Dio volesse che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Fossi andato,	{	I wolde	{	I	{	thou	{	had
		Tu fossi andato,				to God		he		gone
		Colui fosse andato,				that		wee		
Plu	{	Noi Fossimo andati,	{		{	you	{	they	{	
		Voi foste andati,								
		Coloro fossero andati,								

Future tense.

O Dio voglia che, &c.

Sin.	{	Io Vada da qua innanzi	{	God	{	I	{	thou	{	Goe
		Tu vada da qua innanzi				graüt		he		her-
		Colui vada da qua innanzi,				that		wee		after
Plu	{	Noi Andiamo da qua innanzi,	{		{	you	{	they	{	
		Voi Andiate da qua innanzi,								
		Coloro vadano da qua innanzi,								

The

The subiunctive mode: Present tense.

Concio sia coſa che.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Vada & Vadi,</i>	{	for af-	{	I	}	go.
		<i>Tu vada & vadi,</i>						
		<i>Colui vada & vadi</i>						
Plu	{	<i>Noi Andiamo,</i>	{	much	{	wee	}	
		<i>Voi Andate,</i>						
		<i>Coloro vadano,</i>						
				as that		you		
						they		

Preterimperfectense.

Auegna che.

{ *Io Andaffi.* Although I went or did go.
 { *Tu andaffi,* Although thou wentest, or diddest
 go, &c. as in the Optative mode.

Otherwise, &c.

Sin.	{	<i>Io Anderèi, Andrèi, Anle-</i>	{	I	}	
		<i>ria, and Andria,</i>				
		<i>Tu anderèſti, & Anderèſti,</i>				
Plu	{	<i>Colui anderèbbe, anderèb-</i>	{	If	{	should
		<i>be, Anderia, & andria.</i>				
		<i>Noi Anderemmo, & An-</i>				
		<i>deremmo.</i>				go.
		<i>Voi anderèſſe, & anderèſſe,</i>				
		<i>Coloro anderèbbono, an-</i>				
		<i>derèbbono, anderiano, and andriano.</i>				

H ij

OF VERBES. Preterperfectense.

Concio sia cosa che.

{ *Io Sia andato*, For asmuch as I haue gone.
{ *Tu Sia andato*, For asmuch as thou hast gone, &c.
as in the Optatiue mode.

Otherwise, *Che.*

Sin.	{ <i>Io Sarèi, & Saria andato</i> <i>Tu Sarèsti andato,</i> <i>Colui Sarebbe, & Saria</i> <i>andato,</i>	} that	{ I thou he we you they }	} shold haue gone.
Plu.	{ <i>Noi Sarèmmo andati,</i> <i>Voi Sarèste andati,</i> <i>Coloro Sarèbbono, & Sa-</i> <i>riano andati.</i>			

Preterpluperfectense.

Poi che.

{ *Io Fòssi andato*, Since I had gone.
{ *Tu fòssi andato*, Since thou haddest gone, &c. as
as in the Optatiue mode.

Future tense.

Quando.

Sin.	{ <i>Io Sarò andato,</i> <i>Tu Sarai andato,</i> <i>Colui Sarà andato,</i>	} whe	{ I thou he wee you they }	} shall be gone.
Plu.	{ <i>Noi Sarèmo andati,</i> <i>Voi Sarète andati,</i> <i>Coloro Saràno andati,</i>			

The

Th' Infinitive mode : Present tense.

Andare. To go.

Preterperfect tense.

Essere andato, To be gone.

Future tense.

Essere per andare,
Douere andare,
Hauere ad andare. } To be, or to haue to go.

Participles { *Andante,* going. *Andato, ta:* I to ta, gone
Andanti, going. *Andati, te:* I ti, I te, gone

Present tense.

{ *Andando,* Going.

Preterperfect tense.

Essendo andato, Being gone.

Gerundes { Future tense.

Douendo andare,
Essendo per andare,
Hauendo andare, } Being, or hauing
to go.

I thinke good not to omit certaine wordes
vſed by Poets in the declining in this
Verbe : As in

The Indicative mode : Present tense.

Plu. { *Noi Gmo,* we go. *Voi Gite,* you go.

Preterimperfecttense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Gina,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	went, or did go.
		<i>Tu Gini,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Gina,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Ginamo,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	{	
		<i>Voi Ginate,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Ginano,</i>		<i>they</i>		

Preterperfecttense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Gi,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	haue gonne.
		<i>Tu Gift,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Gi,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Gimmo,</i>	{	<i>wee</i>	{	
		<i>Voi Gift,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Girono,</i>		<i>they</i>		

Future tense.

Sing.	{	<i>Io Giro,</i>	{	<i>I</i>	{	shall go.
		<i>Tu Girai, or Irat,</i>		<i>thou</i>		
		<i>Colui Gira,</i>		<i>he</i>		
Plur.	{	<i>Noi Giremo,</i>	{	<i>we</i>	{	
		<i>Voi Girete, or Ircte,</i>		<i>you</i>		
		<i>Coloro Giranno,</i>		<i>they</i>		

Th'imperatiue mode Present tense.

Plur. { *Gite or Ite voi,* Go you.

The Optatiue mode: Preterimperfecttense.

O che.

Singul.

Sin.	{	Io Gissi, Tu Gissi,	{	ô that	{	I thou he we you they	{	went, or did go.
Plu	{	Colui Gisse, Noi Gissimo, Voi Giste, Coloro Gissero,	{		{			

The subiunctiue mode: Present tense.

Concio sia cosa che.

Plur. { *Voi Giàte*, For as much as you go.

Preterimperfect tense.

Anegna che.

Io Gissi, Tu Gissi, &c. as in the Optatiue.

Otherwise, *Se*:

Sin.	{	Io Girci, Tu Gircsi, Colui Girebbe, Noi Giremmo,	{	If	{	I thou he wee you	{	should go.
Plu	{	Voi Giste and Gi- reste,	{		{			

The other tenses are declined with these participles *Guto*, and *Ito, ta: Giti* and *Iti, te:* (gonne) with *Io Sono*, *Io era*, *Io sia*, *Io fossi*, &c. as before in the declining of the Verbe *Andare*.

The Infinitiue mode: Present tense.

Gire and *Ire*,

To go.

H iiij

Bycause there is somewhat more to doe, in forming of the Preterperfectenses, then of the other tenses, I haue thought good to say something briefly thereof.

Therefore all Preterperfectenses of th'Indicative mode, of Verbes of the first Coniugation, do ende in *Ai*: as *Amài*, of the verbe *Amo*: *Cantai* of *Canto*: *Parlai* of *Parlo*: *Mangiai* of *Mangio*: and *Pagai* of the Verbe *Pago*.

There are excepted certaine Verbes which in the Present tense are of one syllable: For *Sto* hath *stéi*, and *stétti*: *Do* hath *Déi*, *Détti*, and *Diéi*: *Fo* or *Faccio* hath *Fei*, and *Féci*.

All Verbs of the second Coniugation, that haue *C* as it were a proper and peculiar letter, doe make their Preterperfectenses in *cqui*: as of *Piaccio* *Piacqui*: the first person Singular, and *cque*, as *Piacque* the thirde. So of *Taccio*, *Tacqui*, and *Tacque*: of *Giaccio*, *Giacqui*, and *Giacque*.

But such as haue *L*, in the Present tense, do adde *S* in the Preterperfectense, as of *Voglio*, is made *Válfi*: of *Doglio*, *Dólsi*: But *Vóglío* hath in verse *Válfi*, and in prose *Vólli*: Howbeit, I wolde more willingly vse the former in prose, as (in my iudgemēt) the least affected.

Again, certaine Verbes do double the same proper & peculiar letter: as of *Cado*, *Caddi*: which also hath *Cadéi* and *Cadétti*. Again, of *Tengo* is *Ténni*: *Beno*, *Beuui*.

And the Verbe *So*, hath *Séppi*, *Ho*, *Hébbi*. *Gódo*,
Godéi,

Godéi, and Godétti. Póſſo, Potéi, and Potétti. Véggo, or Véggio, Vidi. Pronéggo, Pronidi. Páio, Parui, and Parſi.

Further, touching the Preterperfectenſes of the thirde Coniugation: this is the rule, that whoſe Participles do end in *Vto*, the Preterperfectēſes do ende in *Ei*, and in *Etti*: whereupon the Verbe *Pérdo*, when it hath in the Participle *Perdúto*, it hath in the Preterperfectenſe, *Perdéi* and *Perdétti*. *Cómpio*, hath *Compiúto*, *Compiei*, and *Compietti*. *Ricéno*, *Ricenúto*, *Ricenei* and *Ricenétti*. But the Verbe *Concédo*, hath *Concedúto* in proſe. and *Conceſſo* in verſe. ſo that after his Participle it hath in the Preterperfectenſe. *Concedéi*, *Concedetti*, and *Conceſſi*. *Mórdo* hath *Mordúto* or *Mórſo*, in the Participle, & *Mordéi*, *Mordetti*, and *Morſi* in the Preterperfectenſe. But *Conóſco*, notwithstanding it hath in the Participle *Conoſciúto*, it hath in the Preterperf. *Conobi*.

Alſo Verbes of the ſame Coniugation, when they haue in their participles a double *T*, they haue alſo in their Preterimperfectenſes a double *S*, as of *Léggo*, is *Letto*, and *Leſſi*: of *Scrino* is *Scritto*, and *Scrifſi*: of *Eléggo* is *E'etto*, and *Eleſſi*.

There is excepted *Stringo*, that hath in the Participle *Strétto*: but in the Preterperfectenſe *Strinſi*: ſo are likewise his compoundes, *Aſtringo* and *Coſtringo*. Howebeit, I thinke that to happen either bycauſe it were elſe to be ſaid in the Participle *Strinto*, if any wolde looke for the reaſon rather then for the uſe of the tongue: or elſe, bycauſe the

latine Preterperfectenſe hath *Strinxi*. from whence it ſeemeth that *Strinxi* is deriued : as of *Pinxi* : *Puſi* : of *Cinxi*, *Cuſi* : of *Fuſi*, *Fuſi* : of *Planxi*, *Plāſi* : and of *Extinxi*, *Eſinſi*,

To conclude, the Verbe *Ardo* hath *Arſo* in the Participle, and *Arſi* in the Preterperfectenſe. *Rido* hath *Riſo*, and *Riſi*. *Tōglio* *Tolto* and *Tolſi*. *Muōo* *Mōſſo*, and *Molſi*. *Offendo* *Offeſſo*, and *Offeſi*. *Spargo* *Spārſo*, and *Spārſi*. *Metto*, *Mēſſo*, and *Miſi*. *Pongo* *Pōſto*, and *Pōſi*. *Nāſco* *Nāto*, & *Nacqui*. *Nuōo* *No-cinto*, and *Nocqui*. *Sono*, *Sūto*, and *Fui*. *Rōmpo* *Rōtto*, and *Rūppi*. *Piono* *Pionūto*, and *Pionui*. *Dinido* *Dinſo* and *Dinſi*. *Vccido* *Vccſo*, and *Vccſi*. *Spendo* *Spēſo*, and *Spēſi*.

Laſtly, Verbes of the fourth Coniugation haue their Preterperfectenſes ending in ſingle *I*, with the accent : as *Vdi*, *Senti*. of the Verbes *Oido* & *Sēto*. Howbeit many times (as in proſe) they haue a double *I* : as *Vdi*, *Senti*. But *Dico* hath *Diſſi*, *Offero*, *Offerſi* *Vēngo*, *Vēnni*.

Of wordes, which commonly are fixed vnto Verbes.

Theſe they are *Mi*, *Ti*, *Si*, *Ci*, *Ne*, *Vi* : The which with what elegancy they cleaue vnto Verbes, and what their ſignifications are, ſhall clearly appeare by that, which ſhalbe ſaid of the uſe of them.

Fiſt, they are commonly ſet before and after Verbes : as *Mi ama*, *amami*, *Ti ama*, *amati*, *Si ama*, *amafi*, *Ci ama*, *amaci*, *Ne ama*, *amane*, *Vi ama*, *amavi*.

But

But this ought to be donne with iudgement : For it is not alwayes, nor in euery place wel fitting. For this manner of speech shalbe lesse affected, *Che ti disse colui ?* then *Che disse ti colui ?* what hath he said vnto thee ? Also we shall speake with lesse curiositiy, to say, *Se tu mi ami non ti nuocerà*, then *Se amizi non noceràtti* : If thou loue me it shall not hurte thee. But such a iudgement can hardly be taught, or not at all by preceptes, since it ought to be compared with the often reading of Auctors, and vse of the tongue. And yet this is to be marked that so often as these wordes do follow the Verbe, they do depende on the accente, as if they were all one worde: as *Amami, Amati, Amasi, Amaci, Amare, Amant.*

Further they doe double the consonant, when they are set after Verbes, hauing the accent in the last syllable: as *Amorami, Amòtti, Amòssi, Amòcci, Amòme, Amònu*: of the Preterperfecte tēse *Amò*, he hath loued. And so likewise *Amerammi, Ameràtti, Ameràssi, Ameràcci, Ameràme, Ameràmi* : of the Future tense *Amerà*, he shall loue.

Besides, *Mi, Ti, and Si*, doe alwayes retaine the letter *I*, when they cleaue to a Verbe hauing none other worde set betweene them: as by th examples following may appeare. But if any other worde come betweene them, they then change *I*, into *E*, whereof this is an example: *Mie non battesti*, thou hast not beaten me. The like doth happen in comparing of persons together where-

vpon we say, *Tu conosci me & lui*, thou hast known me and him. *Tu vedi me & io veggio te*, thou seest me, and I see thee. *Tu feristi me, & quello non toccasti*, thou hast wounded me, and hast not touched him.

In like sorte they are vsed, when a Verbe of the Infinitiu mode doth followe them: For wee say, *Ragionasi, Me hauèr preso moglie*, It is reported that I haue taken a wife. *correfama, Me essere innamorato*, the rumor is, that I am in loue. But these speeches sholde be more rightly expressed thus: *Ragionasi, che io ho preso moglie*. And *Corre fama che io sono innamorato*.

Lastly, they chaunge *I* into *E*, when the Aduerbe *Come*, goeth before them, In this sorte: *Io non sono auaro come te*, I am not couetous, as thou art. *Tu non sei liberale, come me*, thou art not liberall, as I am.

Touching their signification, and the vse of them: it shall be more plainly shewed by these types following.

- Mi* { *Me: mi batte*, or *Battèmmi*, he hath beaten me.
 { *To me: mi diede*, and *Diedemi*, he hath giuen me, or to me.
Ti { *Thee: Ti battè*, and *Battèti*: He hath beaten thee.
 { *To thee: Ti diede*, & *Diedeti*: He hath giuen thee, or to thee.

Si { Him selfe: *Si uccise*, and *Vccisefi*: He hath kilde him selfe.

{ To him selfe: *Si diède*, and *Diedesi la morte*,
 { He hath giuen him selfe the death, or to himselfe.

{ *Vs: Ci percòsse*, & *Percòssesi*, He hath strikē vs.

Ci { To vs: *Ci diède*, and *Diedeci*, He hath giuen
 { vs, or to vs.

{ Here or thether: *Ci fu*, *fúcci*, He hath bene here.

{ *Ci ando*, *andocci*, He hath gone thether.

Here is to be remembred, how that these afore-sayde wordes are many times vsed for ornament sake: as *Io mi credo*, for *Io credo*. *Tu ti pensi*, for *Tu pensi*. *Egli si crede*, for *Egli credo*. And *Boccace* doth thus speake: *Natural còsa, è di ciascuno, che ci nasce, for che nasce*.

Ne { *Vs: Ne abbracciò*, *Abr accionne*: He hath imbrased vs.

{ To vs: *Ne diède*, *Dièdene*, He hath giuen to vs.

{ You: *Vi percòsse*, *Percòsseni*, He hath striken you.

Vi { To you: *Vi diède*, *Dièdeni*, He hath giuen to you.

{ There or thether: *Vi fu*, *Fúnni*, He hath bene there.

{ *Vi Andò*, *Andonni*: He hath gone thether.

These wordes following do linke together and are many wayes vttered in speech: & that with no meane elegancy. And therefore how that is to be done, may easly be perceaued by these types that followe.

Mi Ti { Me to thee: *Io mi ti raccomando*, and *Raccomandomiti*. I do recommend me vnto thee.

{ Thee to me: *Tu mi ti raccomandasti*, & *Raccomandasti mi*: thou hast recommended thee vnto me.

Mi Si { Me to him: *Egli mi si elesse*, & *Elesse mi per grandissima amico*, he hath chosen me vnto him for a most great friende.

{ Him to me: *Egli mi si raccomandò*, and *Raccomandò mi*, he hath Recommended him vnto me.

Mi ci { Me there or thither: *Mi ci fermò*, and *fermò mi* *ci due giorni*. I haue staid there tow dayes: *Mi ci se' andare*, *Fermò mi andare*, he caused me to go thether.

{ To me here: *Mi ci diede*, *Diède mi ci moglie*, he gaue vnto me here a wyfe.

Mi vi { Me to you: *Io mi vi raccomando*, *Raccomandomi*. I recommend me vnto you.

{ You to me: *Voi mi vi raccomandaste*, *Raccomandaste mi*, you haue you recommended vnto me.

Mi vi

{ Me there or thether: *Mini vesti, vestummi*,
he hath apparclled me there.

Mi vi { *Mini meno, Menemmi*: he hath brought
methether.

{ To me there: *Mini comprò, Comprummi*,
un giardino: he hath there bought vnto
me a garden.

{ Thee to vs: *Dio tici diède, dièdetici per Padre*
God hath geuen thee vnto vs for a Fa-
ther.

{ Vs to thee: *Dio tici diède, dièdetici per com-
pagni*: God hath geuen vs vnto thee for
compaguions.

Tici { Thee here or thether: *Io tici vidi, vidi tici*: I
haue seene thee here.

{ *Io tici menai, Menai tici*. I haue brought thee
thether.

{ To thee here: *Dio tici diède, dièdetici mo glie*
God hath here geuen to thee a wyfe.

Ti si { Thee to him: *Dio ti si eleffe, Eleffeti si per figli-
olo*: God hath chosen thee to him for his
childe.

{ Hym to thee: *Egli ti si raccomanda. Racco-
mandati si*: He doth recommend him vn-
to thee.

Ci si { Him to vs: *Egli ci si offerseci si*: He hath of-
fred himselfe vnto vs.

Vs to him : *Ci si prèsse, Prèssécisi per compagni*:
He hath taken vs vnto him for compag-
nions.

Him here or hether : *Ci si uccise, Vccisecisi*:
He hath here slaine him selfe.

Ci si *Ci si lasciò condurre, Lasciòccisi condurre* : He
hath suffred him selfe to be brought he-
ther.

Here to him : *Ci si diède, Dièdecisi la morte*:
He hath giuen himselfe here the death.

Him to you : *Vi si raccomanda, Raccoman-
dansi*, He doth recommede him vnto
you.

Vi si You to him : *Vi si elèsse, Elèssensi Dio per fi-
gliuoli*: God hath chosen you vnto him,
for his children.

Him there or thether : *Vi si uccise, Vccisenisi*.
He hath there slaine him selfe.

Vi si *lasciò, Lasciònsi condurre*, He hath suffred
him selfe to be brought thether.

Thereto him : *Vi si comprò, Comprònsi una
vigna* : He hath there bought to him selfe
a vine.

Vi ci You to vs, or vs to you : *Dio uicidiède, Diè-
denici per compagni* : GOD hath giuen
vs vnto you, or you to vs, for Compagni-
ons.

You here : *Vi ci batterono, Battèrounici*, They
haue beaten you here.

You

{ You hether : *Vici menàrono, Menàronuici,*
 they haue brought you hether.
Vici { To you here : *Vici compràste, Compràstenuici*
 { *una càsa:* You haue bought vnto you here
 { a house.

But when these wordes are ioyned with *Ne*,
 they do forgo *I*, and take *E*, in this sorte: *Mene, tene,*
sene, cene, vene, or a vouell following *Men', ten', sen',*
cen', ven' with an Apostrophe. Howbeit a conso-
 nant following, they may be vsed wholly, or abrid-
 ged, but without the Apostrophe. Their significa-
 tion & vse, as hetherto we haue done, we will shew
 here following.

{ To me of him, her, them, or thereof: *Mene*
 { *parlasti, Parlastimene:* thou hast spokē to
 { me, of him, her, them, or therof.
Me ne { Me hence, thence, *Mene scacciò, Scaccióm-*
 { *mene:* He hath driuen me, hence, thence.
 { I hence, thence: *Mene vò, Vommene, Igo*
 { hence, thence.

{ To thee of him, her, them, or therof: *lo tene*
 { *parlàu, Parlàutene:* I haue spoken to thee,
 { of him, her, them, or therof.
Tene { Thee hēce, thence: *Tene scaccio, scaciòtene:*
 { He hath driuen thee hence.
 { Thou hence, thence, *Tu tene partisti, Par-*
 { *tistitene:* thou hast departed hence, thence.

To him selfe of him, her, them, or thereof:
Sene promise, Promise sene gran cose, He
 hath promised to him self great things
 of him, her, them or therof.

He hence, thence: *Sene parti, Partissene*, He
 hath departed hence, thence.

To you of him, her, them or therof: *Ei uene
 parlo, Parlouene*: he hath spoken to you
 of him, her, them or therof.

You hence, thence: *Voi uene andaste, An-
 dastene*: you haue gonne you hence,
 thence.

To vs of him, her, them or thereof: *Ei cene
 parlo, Parloccene*: He hath spoken to vs
 of him, her, them, or thereof.

We hence, thence: *Noi cene partimmo, Par-
 timmocene*: we haue departed vs, hence,
 thence.

These wordes are also ioyned with Articles, as
 hereafter may appeare: where their vse and signifi-
 cation is easie to be knowne.

Gli Mi, or Me Gli.

Them to me: *Gli mi, or me gli raccomando*: and *Rac-
 comando gli mi, or Raccomadómme gli*. He hath re-
 commended them vnto me.

Me to him: *Gli mi, or me gli raccomanda*: and *Racco-
 mandàglimi, or Raccomandámme gli*: I haue me
 recommended vnto him.

Gli Ti

Gli Ti or Te gli.

Them to thee: *Gli ti*, or *Te gli raccomandai*, & *Raccomandai gli*, or *Raccomandai tegli*: I haue recommended them vnto thee.

Thee to him: *Gli ti*, or *Te gli raccomandasti*, & *Raccomandasti gli*, or *Raccomandasti tegli*: thou hast recommended thee vnto him.

Gli se, or Se gli.

Them to him: *Gli si*, or *Se gli fece*, and *Fecegli si*, or *Fecese gli amici*: he made them friendes vnto him or his friendes.

Him to him: *Gli si*, or *Segli raccomando*, and *Raccomandogli si*, or *Raccomando sse gli*: He hath him recommended vnto him.

Gli vi, or Vegli.

Them to you: *Gli vi*, or *Vegli raccomandai*, & *Raccomandai gli*, or *Raccomandai uegli*: I haue them recommended vnto you.

You to him: *Gli ui*, or *Vegli raccomandaste*, and *Raccomandaste gli ui*, or *Raccomandaste uegli*: you haue you recommended vnto him.

Them there or thether: *Gli ui*, or *Vegli vidi*, and *Vidigli ui*, or *Vidinegli*: I haue scene them there.

Gli ui, or *Vegli condusi*, and *Condussi gli ui*, or *Condussi uegli*: I haue brought them thether.

Him there: *Gli ui*, or *Vegli diedi*, & *Diegli ui*, or *Diedinegli il viuere*, I haue geuen him there a liuing.

OF VERBES.

Glici, or Ce gli.

Them to vs: *Gli ci*, or *Ce gli raccomandasti*, & *Raccomandastigli*, or *Raccomandasticegli*: you haue them recommended vnto vs.

Vs to him: *Gli ci*, or *Ce gli raccomandammo* & *Raccomandamogli*: or *Raccomandammocegli*: we haue vs commended vnto him.

Them here, or hether, *Gli ci*, or *Ce gli vidi*, and *vidigli*, or *vidicegli*: I haue scene them here.

Againe *Gli ci*, or *Ce gli condussi*, and *Condussigli*, or *Condussicegli*: I haue brought them hether.

To him, here: *Gli ci*, or *Ce gli diedi*, and *Diedegli*, or *Diedecegli moglie*: I haue here giuen to him a wyfe.

Lo mi, or Me lo.

Him to me, *Lo mi*, or *Me lo raccomando*, and *Raccomandollomi*, or *Raccomandamelo*: He hath him recommended vnto me.

Lo ti, or T e lo.

Him to thee: *lo lo ti*, or *T e lo raccomando*, & *Raccomandóloti*, or *Raccomandotelo*: I do recommende him vnto thee.

Lo si, or Se lo.

Him to him: *Lo si*, or *Se lo elesse*: *Ellesselosi*, or *Ellesselo per compagno*: He hath chosen him vnto him for a companion.

Lo, vi

Lo vi, or Ve lo.

Him to you: *Lo vi, or Ve lo raccomandai*: and *Raccomandai* lui, or *Raccomandai* uelo, I haue recommended him vnto you.

Him there: *Lo vi, or Ve lo vidi*: and *vidi* lui, or *vidi* uelo: I haue seene him there.

Him thether: *Lo vi, Ve lo menai*, *Lenai* lui, or *Mennai* uelo: I haue brought him thether.

Lo ci, or Ce lo.

Him to vs: *Lo ci, or Ce lo raccomando*, & *Raccomando* loci, or *Raccomando* cello: He hath recommended him vnto vs.

Him here: *Lo ci, or Ce lo nidi*, and *vidi* loci, or *vidi* cello: I haue seene him here.

Him hether: *Lo ci, or Ce lo menai*, and *Menai* loci, or *Menai* cello: I haue brought him hether.

Lo ne, or Ne lo.

Him from vs: *Lo ne, or Ne lo tosse*, and *Tolse* lone, or *Tolse* uelo: He hath taken him from vs.

Him hence, thence here away: *Lo ne, Ne lo menò*, & *Menò* lone, or *Tenò* uelo: He hath brought him hence, thence, or here away.

Lami, or Me la.

Her to me: *Lami, or Me la raccomandai*: & *Raccomandai* ti lami, or *Raccomandai* ti melamela: Thou hast recommended her vnto me.

OF VERBES.

La ti, or Te la.

Her to thee: *La ti*, or *Te la* *raccomandài*, and *Raccomandàulati*, or *Raccomandàitela*: I haue recommended her vnto thee.

La fi, or Se la.

Her to him: *La fi*, or *Sela prèse*, and *Prèselafi*, or *Prèsefela per moglie*: He hath taken her vnto him for his wyfe.

La ci, or Cè la.

Her to vs: *La ci*, or *Cè la* *raccomandò*, and *Raccomandòllaci*, or *Raccomandòccela*: He hath recommended her vnto vs.

Her here: *La ci*, or *Cè la* *vidi*, and *Vidilaci*, or *Vidicela*: I haue seene her here.

Her hether: *la ci*, or *Cè la* *menài*, and *Menailaci*, or *Menàicela*: I haue brought her hether.

La vi, or Vè la.

Her to you: *La vi*, or *Vè la* *raccomandò*, and *Raccomandolau*, or *Raccomandonela*: I do recommend her vnto you.

Her there: *la vi*, or *Vè la* *vidi*: and *Vidilau*, or *vidiuela*: I haue seene her there.

Her thether: *la vi*, or *Vè la* *menài*: and *Menailau*, or *Menàiuela*: I haue brought her thether.

Nè la,

Ne la, or La ne.

Her to vs : *La ne*, or *Ne la raccomandò*, and *Raccomandòllane*, or *Raccomandòmmela*: He hath recommended her vnto vs,

Her hence, thence, here away: *La ne*, or *Ne la menò*, & *Menòllane*, or *Menòmmela*: he hath brought her hence, thence, here away.

Le mi, or Me le.

Them to me: *Le mi*, or *Me le raccomandò*, & *Raccomandòllemi*, *Raccomandòmmele*: He hath recommended them vnto me.

Le ti, or Te le.

Them to thee: *Le ti*, or *Te le raccomandò*: & *Raccomandòlleri*, or *Raccomandòttele*: He hath recommended them vnto thee.

Le si, or Se le.

Them to him: *Le si*, or *Se le prese*, and *Preselesi*, or *Presele per compagne*: He hath taken them vnto him for companions.

Lo ne, or Ne le.

Them to vs: *Lo ne*, or *Ne le raccomandò*: and *Raccomandòmmele*, or *Raccomandòllene*: he hath recommended them vnto vs.

Them hēce, thēce, here away: *Lo ne*, or *Ne le menò*. &

I m j

Menòllenc, or *Menònnele*: He hath brought them hence, thence, hereaway.

Le Ci, or *Ce le*.

Them to vs: *Le ci*, or *Ce le raccomando*: and *Raccomandollecì*, or *Raccomandoccele*: He hath recommended them vnto vs.

Them here: *Le cì*, or *Ce le vidi*: and *vidilecì*, or *vidicele*: I haue seene them here.

Them hether: *Le ci*, or *Ce le menai*, and *Menàilecì*, or *Menàicele*: I haue brought them hether.

To her here: *Le ci*, or *Ce le diedi*: and *Dièdelecì*, or *Dièdecele marito*: I haue here geuen to her an husbande.

Le vi, or *Ve le*.

Them to you: *Le vi*, or *Ve le raccomando*: and *Raccomandoleuì*, or *Raccomandouele*: I recommende them vnto you.

Them here: *Le vi*, or *Ve le vidi*, and *vidileuì*, or *vidiuele*: I haue seene them here.

Them thether: *Le ui*, or *Vele menai*, and *Menàileuì*, or *Menàimele*: I haue brought them thether.

To her there: *Le vi*, or *Vele dièdi*, and *Dièdileuì*, or *Dièdiuele marito*: I haue there geuen vnto her a husbande.

Hetherto touching these: in the handling whereof: if we haue bene somewhat more longe, then

then to some maye seeme needefull: yet the knowledge thereof is of greater effecte to the studentes of this tongue: then at the first sight they woulde thinke for . And so I doubt not but you will esteeme of them, though you haue but meane skill in the tongue.

Of Verbes Impersonalles.

They, after the manner of the latine verbes Impersonalles, do want both numbers, and persons sauving the Singular number and thirde person: & also, there is neuer geuen them Cases of Noumes, which either silently, or expressely are alwayes set before other Verbes.

Of these Impersonalles, certaine are so called of themselues, and are of the actiue signification: as *Pioue*, it raineth: *Tuona*, it thundreth: *Folgora*, it lightneth: *Lampeggia*, it glitterith: *Verna*, it waxeth winter. Howbeit they are very often vsed of the Poetes, as though they were personals, that is with a nominatiue case adioyned.

There are also certaine, which are deriued from other Verbes, and are of the passiue signification, hauing *Si*, either before or after them: as *si Ama*, *Amasi*, it is loued: *si Legge*, *Leggesi*, it is reade. *si Corre*, *Corresi*, it is runne. *si sta*, *stassi*, it standeth, *si va*, *vassi*, it is gone: and not a few such like.

Th'Italian speech hath certaine wordes , which seeme to be like vnto the Latin Participles: as *Amante*, *Leggente*, *Tenente*, *ubidente* : Also, *Amato*, *Letto*, *Tenuto*, *ubidito* : Further, *Reuerendo*, *Tremendo*, *Offeruando*, *Orrendo*, and certaine other like. But I do scarfly beleue , that they may of right be called Participles, since with Verbes they haue nothing in common (that is of those things whiche the Latin Participles do borow from Verbes) and as plainely Noumes are wonte to be vsed.

For th'Italian tongue doth altogether refuse these formes of speache: *Io amo l'amante la virtù*, for *Io amo colui*, *che ama*, &c. Neither yet do wee say, *Io ho promesso vn dono al legente Cicerone*, for *Io ho promesso*, &c. *a colui*, *che legge*, &c. But it is not vnknowne to me, how *Boccace* doth many times vse the like Participles: yet, I thinke none doth doubt, which doth sometymes read his writings, but that is done very seldome. Whereupon when we say, *Io fui*, or *sono*, or *sarò dolente*: Agayne, *Il giorno seguente*: *la vegnente*, or *venente notte*: that is, I haue bene, or am, or shalbe sorrowfull: the day following: the night comming: euery body seeth all these to be rather Noumes, then Participles: Neither according to those formes, may the same be drawne from all Italian Verbes, but from the Latin Verbes it may be done.

Further there is altogether lacking in the Italia
speech

speache the Participle in *R U S*: for wee doe not say for *Amaturus*, *Amaturo*: *Lecturus*, *Lettaro*, and such like: But *Do vendo io, tu, colui, noi, voi, coloro amare*, or *Hauendo ad amare*, or *Essendo per amare*: I, thou, he, we, you, they being about to loue: or hauing to loue hereafter: The whiche gerundes are in vse with the Italians. Also we do expresse *Lecturus*, in this sorte, *io, il quale Leggero, Tu il quale Leggerai, Colui il quale Leggerà, Noi i quali Leggeremo, Voi i quali Leggerete, Coloro i quali Leggeranno.*

Th Italian speache doth admit a Participle of the Preterperfectense, and of the passiue signification: as from *Amatus* it retaineth *Amato*, from *Lectus*, *Letto*. and so of others. But *Amato*, will not signifie the Preterperfectense, without you adde *stato*: as *io sono stato amato, Tu sei stato amato, &c.* Bycause if I shall say, *io sono amato: Tu sei amato*, there is none but seeth, that it doth declare the signification of the Present tense. Howbeit wee say, *Pèssomi*, or *Mèssomi l'arme indosso andai contra nemici*: which is as much as if thou saydest *Hauendomi* (the whiche gerunde is of the Present tense) *Pèsto*, or *Mèssò l'arme, &c.* But no bodie speaketh rightly *Gli amati da me, son dotti*, or *io amo gli amati da i buoni*: but we are to say *Quelli, che io amo, son dotti*, and *io amo quelli, che sono amati da i buoni*. Although here is to be seene by these formes of speach rather the Present tense then the Preterperfectense to be signified.

Touching the participle passiue, and of the Future tense, although we haue these wordes *Riuerrèdo*, *Onoràdo*, and yet they are rather of the Present tense then of the Future. For *Riuerrèdo* is not he saide to be and *Offeruàdo*, whome we ought sometimes to reuerence and to waite vpon, but whome we doe nowe reuerence and wayte vpon.

Lastly the declining of them doth nothing differ from the declining of Noumes. For *Amante* (which is of the singular number, and of either gender) hath in the plurall number *Amanti*, *Amato*, *Amati*, *Amàta*, *Amate*, *Onoràdo*, *Onorandi*, *Onoràda*, *Onorande*.

By these things that we haue geuen out hereof before, when wee intreated of the declining of Verbes, may easly be seene which are Gerundes with the Italians, and what their vse is: we saye, *Leggèdo diuèto dotto*: by reading I become learned beholde a Gerunde of the Present tense. Againe, *hauendo lettò ho imparato*, hauing reade, I haue learned: beholde a gerunde of the Preterperfect tense. Further, *Donèdo leggere*, *Hauendo à leggere*, *Essendo per leggere*, *apro il libro*: being to reade: or hauing to reade, I do open the booke. Now for breuities sake I speake nothing of examples touching the Verbe passiue, since it seemeth of necessity (after these, that are disperpledlye geuen out before) to giue any more. This I will remember, that the Italian tongue hath this more thē the latine,

latine, that in the gerunde it doth admit no tenses, but th' other doth. To conclude, it is also to be observed, that the Italian gerundes of the Future tense, are expressed by the latine Participles of the same tense, as well of the active, as passive signification.

Of Aduerbes.

Whose significations I will only shew here: for the rest they are either the same or little differing from the latine.

Of place	{	<i>Qui,</i>	Here, or hether.
		<i>Qua,</i>	
		<i>Ci,</i>	
	{	<i>Per qui,</i>	Here away.
		<i>Per qua,</i>	
	{	<i>Di qui,</i>	Hence.
		<i>Di qua,</i>	
		<i>Qua giu,</i>	vp here, or hether.
		<i>Qua su,</i>	downe here or hether.
		<i>Di qua e di la,</i>	here & ther, hēce & thēce
	{	<i>Vi</i>	There, or thether.
		<i>Iui,</i>	
		<i>Quini,</i>	
		<i>La,</i>	
		<i>Di la,</i>	
		<i>Per la,</i>	
		<i>La su,</i>	
		<i>La giu,</i>	

La equi, there and here.

Cola, thether.

Per cola, that way, or there about.

Li, in verse, there or thether.

Di li, thence.

Per li, that waye.

Li su, vp there, or thether.

Li gui, downe there, or thether.

Costi, } There where thou art, in that

Costi, } place. Thether.

Costi gui, downe thether.

Costi su, vp thether.

Costa su, vp there, or thether.

Costa gui, downe there, or thether.

Of place

Per Costa, that waye.

Di costa, thence.

Oue,

Done, } where, whcther.

U, poeticall }

Onde, } from whence.

Donde, }

Altroue, else where. otherwhere.

Altronde, from some other place.

La oue,

La done, } There where, whereas.

La onde, } wherevpon.

Quinci, } from hence.

Diquinci, }

Indi, } from thence.

Quindi, }

Di quindi,

	<i>Di quindi,</i>	}	from thence.
	<i>Di quiui,</i>		
	<i>Costinci,</i>		from thence, where thou art.
	<i>Dattorno,</i>	}	About.
	<i>Dintorno,</i>		
	<i>In giro,</i>		
	<i>Ouunque,</i>	}	wheresoeuer.
	<i>Douunque,</i>		
	<i>Oueche,</i>		
	<i>Quantunque,</i>	}	Although.
	<i>Quantunque volte,</i>		as often times.
	<i>Dentro,</i>	}	with in.
	<i>Entro,</i>		
Of place	<i>Fuori,</i>	}	without.
	<i>Disuori,</i>		
	<i>Fuóra,</i>	}	
	<i>Fuóre,</i>		
	<i>Su,</i>		vp, or vpon.
	<i>Suso,</i>		vpwarde.
	<i>Giu,</i>		downe.
	<i>Giuso,</i>		downewardes.
	<i>Da lungi,</i>	}	in verse
	<i>Da lunge,</i>		
	<i>Di lungi,</i>	}	in prose
	<i>Di luntano,</i>		
	<i>Sopra</i>	}	Aboue.
	<i>Disopra,</i>		
	<i>Sotto,</i>	}	Vnder.
	<i>Disotto,</i>		

A farre of.

OF ADVERBES.

	<i>Oggi,</i>	Todaye.
	<i>Oggidi,</i>	} Now adayes.
	<i>Hoggimai,</i>	
	<i>Hora mai,</i>	} Already, or more the time.
	<i>Hor mai,</i>	
	<i>Ho mai,</i>	
	<i>Ora, or Hora,</i>	
	<i>Teste,</i>	} Now.
	<i>Adeffo,</i>	
	<i>Di presente,</i>	presently: now.
	<i>Ieri, or Hieri,</i>	yesterdaye.
	<i>Di meriggio,</i>	noonetyde, middaye.
	<i>Stamane,</i>	this morning.
	<i>Di mattina,</i>	in the morning.
Of tyme	<i>Sta sera,</i>	this euening.
	<i>Di notte,</i>	by night.
	<i>Digiorno,</i>	by daye.
	<i>Do mani,</i>	to morrowe.
	<i>Do mattina,</i>	to morrowe morning.
	<i>Or' ora,</i>	} By & by, euen now.
	<i>Adhora ad horo,</i>	
	<i>Pur ora,</i>	} A while, fithence, of late.
	<i>Poco fa,</i>	
	<i>Dianzi,</i>	
	<i>Ogni hora,</i>	always.
	<i>Innanz,</i>	before.
	<i>Addietro,</i>	} Behinde.
	<i>Diétro,</i>	
	<i>Per lo addietro,</i>	} heretofore in time past
	<i>Per lo passato,</i>	

Per-

- Per lo innanzi*, here after.
Per lo auenire, hereafter, for the tyme to cō
Per tempo, in tyme.
Il seguente giorno, the day following.
Da indi in qua, } *Hetherunto*.
Fin qui, }
Da indi innāzi, } *Froin thence forward*.
Indi, }
Quari, long tyme.
Di gran pezzo, } *A good while since*.
Gran tempofa, }
Colà, about : as *Colà dall' state*, about
 sommer.
 Of tyme } *Colà doppo il vespero*, about after the e-
 uening.
Presto, } *Quickly*.
Tosto, }
Ratto, } *Swiftly*.
Velocemente, }
Di fatto, out of hand.
Repente, }
Direpente, } *On a suddaine : forth-*
Subbito, } *with*.
Di subito, }
Incontinente, } *Incontinent*.
Inmantinēte, }
Spesso, } *Often tymes*.
Souente, }
Tardo : *Tardi*, *To late*.
Rado : *Dirado*, *Seldome*.

OF ADVERBES.

Of time	<i>Mai,</i>	} Ever: now euer.
	<i>Gia mai,</i>	
	<i>Non mai,</i>	Neuer.
	<i>Alhora,</i>	then.
	<i>Quando</i>	} when.
	<i>Quando mai,</i>	
	<i>Mentre,</i>	whilest.
	<i>Vnque,</i>	} Sometimes.
	<i>Vnqua,</i>	
	<i>Alcuna volta,</i>	
	<i>Alcuna fiata,</i>	
	<i>Qualche volta,</i>	
	<i>Qualche fiata,</i>	
	<i>Fal volta,</i>	
	<i>Talora, talhora,</i>	} <i>Qualora,</i> at what time: as often as.
	<i>Quando che sia,</i>	
	<i>All: volte,</i>	
	<i>At times.</i>	
	<i>Il più delle volte,</i>	
	<i>for the most parte.</i>	
	<i>Gia,</i>	Now, already.
	<i>Sempre,</i>	Alwayes.
	<i>Sempre may,</i>	} Continually: euer more.
	<i>Di continuo,</i>	

Of qual- tic.	<i>Bene,</i>	well.
	<i>Male,</i>	euill.
	<i>Ottimamente,</i>	most well.
	<i>Pessimamente,</i>	most euill.
	<i>Fidelmente,</i>	faithfully.
	<i>Ornatamente,</i>	trimely, deckedly.

of qualitie	{	<i>Voluntiermente,</i>	} willingly.
		<i>Volontieri,</i>	
		<i>Dibùona voglia,</i>	
	{	<i>Di cuore,</i>	} Hartely.
		<i>Di buon cuore,</i>	
		<i>Sauamente,</i>	wisely.
		<i>Dottamente,</i>	Learnedly.
		<i>Veramente,</i>	Truely.
		<i>Falsamente,</i>	Falsely.
	{	<i>Molto,</i>	Much.
of quãtity		<i>Uapui,</i>	Much more.
		<i>Assai,</i>	Enough, well.
		<i>Poco,</i>	A litle.
	{	<i>Souente,</i>	} Often.
		<i>Spesso,</i>	
		<i>Rado,</i>	} Seldome.
		<i>Di rado,</i>	
	{	<i>Tanto,</i>	} So much.
		<i>Cotanto.</i>	
		<i>Quanto,</i>	as much: how much.
Of denial	{	<i>Non, No,</i>	Not, no.
		<i>Non già,</i>	Not now.
		<i>Non mica,</i>	Not a crome.
		<i>Ne,</i>	Neither.
	{	<i>Signor nò,</i>	Sir no.
		<i>Messer nò,</i>	Maister no.
		<i>Madonna nò,</i>	Mistres no, &c.
	{	<i>Nulla,</i>	} Nothing.
		<i>Niente,</i>	
	{	<i>Appunto,</i>	Fully. As <i>Appunto il pèpòli non</i> <i>ha altro pensiero.</i>

	<i>Si, yea, I; as Misser si, Madonnasi,</i>	
	<i>Certo,</i>	
	<i>Percerto,</i>	} For certaine, Assuredly
	<i>Certamente,</i>	
Of Affirming	<i>Dicerto,</i>	
	<i>Veramente,</i>	} Truly.
	<i>Inuero,</i>	
	<i>Di vero,</i>	
	<i>In verita,</i>	
	<i>Piu, more.</i>	
	<i>Molto,</i>	} Much.
	<i>Assai,</i>	
	<i>Abbastanza,</i>	enough.
	<i>Tropo,</i>	to much.
Of Increasing.	<i>Di fouerchio,</i>	superfluous.
	<i>Del tutto,</i>	} Wholy : altogether,
	<i>Affatto,</i>	
		vtterly.
	<i>Maggior mente,</i>	more, rather.
	<i>Massimamente,</i>	chiefly especially.
	<i>Potissimamente,</i>	chiefly.
	<i>Dottissimamente,</i>	most learnedly.
	<i>Benissimo,</i>	most well.
	<i>Meno, lesse.</i>	
	<i>Poco meno,</i>	a little lesse.
	<i>Apoco, a poco,</i>	by little and little.
Of Diminishing.	<i>Pian piano,</i>	faire and softly.
	<i>Alquanto,</i>	somewhat.
	<i>Poco,</i>	a little.
	<i>Pochetto,</i>	very little.
	<i>Pie innanzi pie,</i>	foote before foote or stalkingly.
		<i>Altri-</i>

- Of discre-
 tion { *Altrimente*, Otherwise.
 Senza, without.
 Seperatamente, seuerally.
 Puntamente, pointemeale or by pointes.
 Secretamente, secretly.
 Apertamente, openly.
- Of corre-
 ction. { *Appena*, Skarfe.
 Quasi, Almost: as though.
- Of swea-
 ring { *Per Dio*, By God.
 Alla fede, a fe, in faith.
 Per l'anima mia, by my soule.
 A fede dio, by the faith of god.
- Of wi-
 shing { *O se*, *O si*, *O if*.
 O Dio, *voglia*, God graunte.
 O Dio volesse, I wolde to god.
 O che, *O that*.
- Of forbid-
 ding { *Guarda*, {Take hede
 Guardati,
 Deh non, fy no.
 Vedi, see.
- Of incou-
 raging { *Fa*, Doe.
 Su, vp.
 Or su, now goto.
 Corraggio, courage.
 Spedita, dispatch it.
 Forniscila, furnishe it.
 Or oltre: an further.

Of Af-
sembling.

Insieme, } Together.
Insiemeamente, }
Parimente, } In like sorte.
Similmente, }
Di pari, }
Appari, } By couples.
Al pari, }
A chiera, by troupes or companies.
Più, more: *Meno,* lesse, *Via più,* *Molto*
più, *Affai più,* much more.
Via meno, }
Molto meno, } Much lesse.
Affai meno, }
Poco più, a litle more.
Poco meno, a litle lesse.

Of com-
paring.

Megliore, } Better.
Meglio, }
Peggioro, } Worse.
Peggio, }
Tanto, } As much.
Cotanto, }
Altretanto, }
Due cotanti, } As much more.
Il Doppio, }
Tre cotanti, three folde.
Più del mondo, the most in the worlde.
A Rispetto, }
Ampetto, } In respect,
Allato, } in comparison.
Accanto, }
A comparatione, }

OF ADVERBES.

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Of the
greatest
cōparison. { *Sanissimamente*, most wysely.
Verissimamente, most truly.
Gratiosissimamente, most graciously.
Rigorosissimamente, most rigorously.

Of excep-
ting. { *Saluo*,
Eccetto, } Sauiug, except.
Fuorchè,
Infuori,
Se non, If not, sauiug, but.

Of simili-
tude. { *Come*, As.
Sicome, so as.
Così, so, or thus.
Aguisa, in such wise.
Quasi, as though.
In modo,
In maniera, } In such manner or wise.
In guisa, }

Of doub-
ting. { *Forse*, Perhaps.
Per auentura, peradventure.
Per caso, } In case: perchance, or it
Accaso, } may happen.
A sorte,
Per sorte } In sorte.

Of shew-
ing { *Ecco*, behold.
Eccolo, behold him or it.
Eccola, behold her, or it:
And so forth, *Atti, ti, si, li, le*.

Of choise { *Meglio*, Better.
 Piu tosto, rather.
 Anzi, But, rather.

of gestures of the bodie. { *Tentone*, Gropingly,
 Boccone, grueling.
 Carpone, } Creeping on all fower.
 Brancolone, }
 Ginocchione, on the knees.

Of calling { *O, o la, e Oh*

Of order { *Innanzi, Auanti, Davanti*, Before.
 Dietro, behinde.
 Poi, po scia, dipoi, dopoi, dipoi doppo, after.
 Frattanto, trattanto, intanto, in the meane
 while.
 Oltre a ciò, besides that.
 Subito, di subito, on a suddaine, quickly.
 Oltre a questo: besides this.
 Alla fine, in th'ende at last.
 Però, perciò, pertanto. therefore.
 Onde, La onde, whervpon.
 Prima,
 Primamente, } First, first of all.
 Primieramente, }
 Secondo, } Seconde, or secon-
 Secondariamente, } darily.

Se para-

Of deui-
ding { *Separatamente*, Seuerally.
 { *Partitamente*, particularly.
 { *Autocada*,
 { *Vicendevolmente*, { By tornes.
 { *A gara*, for the maystry.

Of proce-
ding { *Via*, On away.
 { *Hor suso* now vp.
 { *Hor olire*,
 { *Hor olira*, { Now forth.

Of good, or
euil wishing { *Benaggia*, well be it.
 { *Malaggia*, euil mought it fare.

Of asking { *Onde auiene?* How doth it happen?
 { *Onde e*, from whence is it?
 { *Perche*, wherefore?
 { *Per qual cagione?* by what occasion?
 { *A che modo?* how? or in what sorte?
 { *A che guisa?* how or in what wise?
 { *Oue?* where?
 { *Quando?* when?

Of vnion { *Insieme*, Togeather.
 { *Insiemeimente*, { Togeather like.
 { *Vnitamente*,
 { *Giuntamente*, Ioyntly.
 { *Parimente*, in like sorte: also.

Of decla-
ration { *Cio è*, That is.
 { *Verbi gratia*, as for example.

OF A CONIVNCTION.

Of sorrowe { *Ha*
Oh,
Ohime, } *He las.*
Oime,
Hei,

Of abhorring { *Oi bô.*

Of a Coniunction.

Of coup- { *Et,* (a vouell following)
 ling. { *E,* (a consonant following) } *And.*
 { *Ancho, Anche, Anchora,* } *Also.*
 { *Etiandro,*

Of conti- { *In modo che,* In such sorte as.
 nuing the { *In guisa che,* In such wise as.
 fence. { *Di maniera che,* In such manner as.
 { *Per si fatta maniera che,* } In such man-
 { *Si fatta mente che,* } ner of sorte as.
 { *La onde,* wherevpon.
 { *Se,* if.
 { *Per che,* wherefore: because.
 { *Poi che,* Since that.
 { *Che,* for, that, as.
 { *Pero che,*
 { *Percio che,* } For because: because
 { *Impero che,* } that: therefore.
 { *Impercio che,*
 { *Come,* as.

O, or

Of distinction.	{	O, or, other.		
		O vero, or else.		
		O pure, or yet.		
		Ma, but.		
of contrarietie.	{	Ne, nother		
		Nondimeno,		
		Nientedimeno,		} Neuerthelesse.
		Nondimanco,		
		Nientedimanco,		
		Tuttania,		} Notwithstanding.
		Tuttauolta,		
		Benche, although.		
		Comeche, albeit.		
		Of withdrawing.		{
Anchorache,				
Auengache,	} Howbeit, although.			
Quantunque,				
Etianduoche,				
Con tutto che,				
Almeno,	} At the least.			
Almanco,				
of yelding a cause.	{	Per che so that: as <i>Perche non vegga</i> ,		
		so that I may not see.		
		Tanto, so much.		
		Solo, onely.		
		Percioche, Because that.		
	{	Accioche, to thende that.		
		Conciosia, for asinuch.		
		Conciosia cosa,		
		Conciosia cosa che } For asinuch as.		

OF A PREPOSITION.

Of cōclu- ding	{	<i>Dunque,</i>	{	Then.	
		<i>Adunque,</i>			
		<i>In summa,</i>	in summe: to conclude.		
		<i>Però,</i>	{	Therefore.	
		(poeticall)			
		<i>Percio,</i>	{	Otherwaies.	
		<i>Impero,</i>			
		<i>La onde,</i>	whereupon.		
<i>Il perche,</i>	The cause why.				
<i>Altrimente,</i>	{	Otherwaies.			
<i>Altrimenti,</i>					

Of doubt. { *O si,* other yea.
 O Nò or no.

Used for
ornamēts
fake { *Ora,* now.
 Pùre, yet.
 Ben, well. &c.

Of a Preposition.

In, as *In cielo,* & *in terra,*
Ne, as *Nel cielo,* & *nella terra,* } *In,* &c.
A { *To.*
Ad {
Di, { *Of.*
De, {
Da, from, or of
Per, for, by, or thorough.
Con, with.
Senza, without: as *Senza lui.*

- Ver,* { *Towards: as Ver te, Verso, and in verso il*
Verso, { *cielo: or del cielo.*
In verso, {
Doppo, after: as *Doppo lui.*
Intra, { *Within: as Infrate.*
Infra, {
Tra, { *Ainongest: as Tra gli amici.*
Fra, {
Sopra, vpon: as *Sopra il monte: or del monte.*
Disopra, aboue.
Sotto, { *Vnder: as Sotto il monte, or del monte.*
Disotto, {
Contra, { *Against: as Contra i tuoi: and de i tuoi.*
Contro, {
Incontro, {
Allincontro: ouer against: as *Allincontro del muro.*
Oltre, Beyonde: as *Oltre il mare,* Also Besides: as *Ol-*
tre cio, and *oltre il Prencipe.*
Dietro, Behinde: as *Dietro il monte.*
Accanto, { *Neare: as Accanto, or allato alla Città.*
Allato, {
Presso, Neare.
Appresso, At, or with: as *Appresso di me.* Also after:
as Appresso à te, or di te.
Appetto, in comparison: as *Appetto a lui.*
Rimpetto { *Ouer against: as Rimpetto, or Dirim-*
Dirimpetto, { *petto al monte.*
Fin, {
Sino, { *Vntil.*
Infino {

Sino, } *Vnto:as Infino al cielo.*
Infino, }
Di nascosto, pryuely:vnwares:as *Di nascosto al padre.*
Auanti, }
Dinanzi, } *Before:as, Dinanzi al Giudice.*
Immanzi, }
Dietro, behinde:as, *Dietro a cui,*
Intorno, }
Attorno, } *Aboute:as, Intorno a cui.*
Circa, }
Fuori, without:as, *Fuori della Citta.*
Dentro, within:as, *Dentro della Città.*
Su, vpon:as, *Su del colle.*
Giu, vnder:as, *Giu del monte.*
Di la, on th'other side:as, *Di la, del Castello.*
Di qua, on this side:as, *Di qua del Castello.*
Lungi, } *Farre of.*
Lunge, }

To conclude there are certaine Prepositions that
 are not vsed but in compounding of verbes. As, *Di*
in Diffido, I mistrust. *Dis,* in *Disiongo,* I do vnioyne.
Ra, in *Raccoglio,* I doe gather. *Ri,* in *Ripiglio,* I doe
 take againe. *Es,* in *Esalto,* I doe exalte. *Inter,* in *Interrompo.* I doe interrupte. *Tra,* in *Trametto,* I doe
 put betweene. *Tras,* in *Trasporto,* I doe transporte,
Fra, in *Frastaglio,* I do hacke, or chope, a ridiculous
 verbe: whercof there is this ridiculous Aduerbe.
Frastagliatamente, hackinglye, or chopelogikelike:
 as, *tu parli frastagliatamente.*

Of an

Of an Interiection.

Of ioye: *Oh.*

Of laughing: *Ah, Ah.*

Of wondring, *O, oh, oh.*

Of sorrowe: *Aih, Ah, Oyme.*

Of Desire: *Deh.*

Of Dreade: *Bàco Bâco: Oh Oh Dio.*

FINIS.



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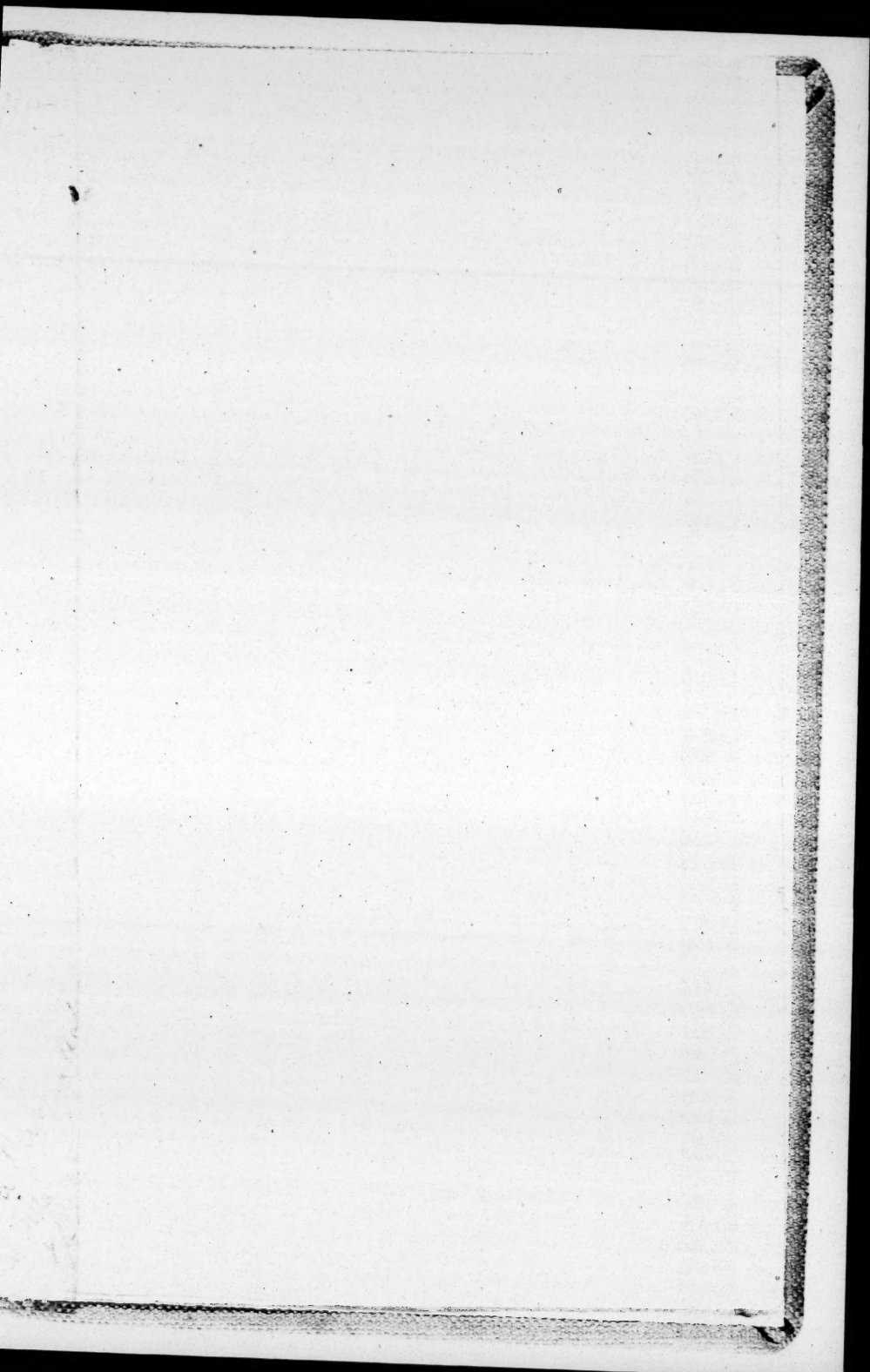
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